Weather
Unsettled today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 and the minimum 36.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47 and 24.8.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2285 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges with China" 己未年正月十八日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAILED BY WILSON AS ENSURING PEACE

Definite Guarantee By World Against Aggression, He Tells Conference

READS CHARTER

Emphasises Value Of Machinery For Making Labor Conditions Better

UNITY OF POWERS

All Are Agreed On Fundamental Necessity Of Doing Public Will

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 14.—President Wilson's speech to the delegates at the Peace Conference when reading the draft of the covenant of the League of Nations was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: I have the honor, and assume it a very great privilege, of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by this conference on the formation of a plan for the League of Nations.

"I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report, a unanimous report from the representatives of 14 nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland Portugal, Rumania and Servia. I think it will be serviceable and interesting if I, with your permission, read the document as the only report we have to make."

President Wilson then read the draft.

Explains Salient Article

When he reached Article XV and had read through the second paragraph, he paused and said: "I pause to point out that a misconception might arise in connection with one of the sentences I have just read—

"'If any party shall refuse to comply: the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations.'

A case in point, a purely hypothetical case, is this: suppose there is in the possession of a particular power a piece of territory, or some other substantial thing in dispute, to which it is claimed that it is not entitled. Suppose that the matter is submitted to the Executive Council for recommendation as to the settlement of the dispute, diplomacy having failed, and suppose that the decision is in favor of the party which claims the subject matter of dispute, as against the party which has the subject matter in dispute. In such a case, the only case contemplated, it is provided that the Executive Council may then consider what steps will be necessary to oblige the party against whom judgment has been given to comply with the decision of the Council."

After having read Article XIX President Wilson also stopped and said: "Let me say that, before being embodied in this document, this was the subject matter of a very careful discussion by representatives of the five greater parties, and that their unanimous conclusion is the matter embodied in this article."

Unanimity On General Object

After having read the entire document President Wilson continued as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add to this formal reading of the result of our labors that the character of our discussions which occurred at the sitting of the commission, was not only of the most constructive but of the most encouraging sort.

"It was obvious throughout our discussions that, although there were subjects upon which there were individual differences of judgment, with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there were practically at no point any serious differences of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking. Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentiments, I think, the

(Continued On Page 11)

New Armistice Conditions Read To German Delegates By Foch At Treves Meeting

Terms Embody Integral Part Of Final Peace Treaty; France Proposes Defensive Alliance Of Powers In League Of Nations

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Treves states that a special train with the German Armistice Commission arrived there on Friday at 9 a.m.

The German delegates number nine. Among them is the Minister, von Haniel, and a number of experts.

Marshal Foch arrived at noon.

The debate was opened by Marshal Foch at 3 p.m. Herr Erzberger then made a speech. The additional conditions for the prolongation of the Armistice Convention require the Germans to cease all offensive movements against the Poles and that the troops shall not pass a line drawn as follows: from the Russian frontier to the west of Luisengeld the line passes west of Rossneudorff, south of Sadotchin, south of Schedziesen, north of Exin, south of Sann, north of Charnikau, west of Diagle, Birnbaum, Pollsten, Lissa, north of Wirnchow to the frontier between Silesia and Russia.

The armistice is prolonged for an indeterminate period, subject to denunciation at three days' notice. The carrying out of the preceding conditions of the armistice is prolonged and carried to the end.

(American Press Wireless)

Lyons, February 13.—The basis of the future armistice has been settled, and French opposition to the League of Nations, which was formerly argumentative, has developed into a straight-out fight to put all possible teeth into the League. Instructions given to the Commissioners to meet the Germans at Treves will not be published before the meeting but the Council created to supersede the French economic relations with Germany stands and the French attempt practically to nullify the instructions of the Armistice Commissioner have failed.

Defensive Alliance Proposed

The first French proposal for an international army and navy to enforce the decrees of the League was definitely rejected, but has led to a new French proposal more difficult in its projects. President Wilson refused to consider an international police force because the American Constitution absolutely prohibits the placing of American forces in any outside commands. The French plan has now armed (? disarmed) this objection. It suggests a practical, defensive alliance of all nations of the League, in agreement as an entente treaty in the event of attack. The difference in this case would be that all nations being included the treaty would be public and would be definitely understood. International power would be invoked only in the event of a nation starting war without submitting the issue to the League, or violating international relations.

Some American lawyers, including Mr. Taft, hold that America constitutionally can agree so long as she retained the power to decide herself when the treaty was violated and was able to keep American troops under American command. France was saved in this war by the Entente and refuses to give up the Entente and a big army unless an equally definite assurance is secured outside in the event of her being suddenly attacked. It is difficult for President Wilson to refuse the French proposal because it clearly strengthens the League.

Public Meeting To Back League

President Wilson, in addressing a delegation from the French Society of Nations, said: "I appreciate very highly what has been said and I take it that the kind suggestions you have made that after my return we should arrange a public meeting by which we may champion our work, which is now in a very advanced stage, is the consummation for which we have been working and hoping for a long time. It would be a very happy thing if that

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'Reds' Patrol Berlin Streets; Civil War Prevails



The German capital is reported in a state of anarchy. The photograph, taken during the recent revolution in Berlin, shows sailors and soldiers of the Revolutionary Government patroling the streets in motor trucks.

Will Sell Property Of Enemy Subjects In French Concession

Land And Buildings Valued Between Taels 600,000 And 800,000 To Be Auctioned

Land and buildings, the property of enemy subjects in the French Concession, valued at between Taels 600,000 and Taels 800,000, will be sold at auction late next month. Many valuable residences and estates are included in the forty-five lots of property to go under the hammer.

The Melchers Building, 7-8 French Bund, which formerly housed the offices of the Norddeutscher Lloyd and other German firms, and Dr. O. von Schab's beautiful estate are among those to be sold.

There is a possibility that the German Medical and Engineering School on Rue Lafayette will be included in the auction. Men in charge of the sales here are awaiting instructions from Peking relative to the disposal of the land and buildings of the institution.

The liquidation of all German and Austrian assets within the jurisdiction of the French Settlement is going on under the direction of Messrs. R. d'Auxion de Ruffe, J. Barraud, A. du Pac de Marsoulies and Herve-Bazin, attorneys appointed to supervise the work.

Messrs. Fano, Basset and Thesmar will be the auctioneers.

Claims against enemy subjects or against estates under the control of enemy subjects residing in Kiangsu are to be filed on special forms now obtainable at the offices of the Repatriation Bureau, 122 Bubbling Well Road. Claims already filed must be restated on the authorised forms.

Three German subjects now serving terms in the Municipal jail appeared before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday for suspension of their sentences in view of their repatriation. Two of the men were Karl Dieckmann and William Gehreng, convicted of a robbery at 194 Miller Road on January 5, 1918, when $9,950 was stolen from one Zung Shih-ling. They were under sentence of two years' imprisonment. The third man is Christian Haine, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for theft of $200 in notes from Mr. Wolter, 24 Miller Road, on November 26, 1918. The men will not be released until the repatriated enemies are ready to leave. Other prisoners are expected to come up for suspension of sentence within the next few days, including Otto Selke and Walter Rohr who are serving sentences in the British jail for passport forgery.

CHINA PEACE PARLEY TO OPEN THURSDAY

Southern Delegates Demand Cancellation As Well As Publication Of Agreements With Japan

The China peace conference will open Thursday, Mr. Chu Chi-chien, Northern chief delegate, arrived from Nanking early yesterday morning and in a few hours was in conference with Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Southern chief delegate. The conference lasted three hours.

This was followed in the afternoon by a conference of the Southern delegates. After this a stiff telegram was sent to President Hsu Shih-chang demanding that China announce its refusal to acknowledge as valid the secret agreements made with Japan that were not recognised by Parliament. It is pointed out that their publication to the Paris peace conference should not constitute acknowledgment.

The telegram follows:

"Reuter's telegram reports that the Peking Cabinet has cabled instructions to Minister Lu to disclose all the railway agreements to the Paris Conference. It further reports that the said Cabinet has agreed to accept the $17,000,000 balance of the War Participation Loan from Japan.

"I may observe that as the European War has terminated for some time there is no reason for continuing war participation measures. There is still less reason for further contracting loan liabilities under the pretense of war participation. Loans of this nature will never be recognised by the people of the nation. Furthermore, the several railway and other secret agreements which have not received the ratification of the parliament, even though permitted to be disclosed to the Peace Conference, cannot be regarded as valid. You are respectfully requested to direct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to cable instructions to Minister Lu in Paris to make declaration to the above effect."

Mr. Chu took up residence in the German Bank building, which took on a pre-war aspect, lights blazing from the windows and a long line of carriages and automobiles stringing out in front of it all day.

CHINA AGREES TO TAKE TOKIO 'DEFENSE' LOAN

Accepts As Valid Agreement Concluded With Japan By Tuan Chi-jui

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 16.—The Cabinet has agreed to take up the balance of the National Defense Loan, $3,000,000 of which has already been paid.

[This is the $20,000,000 Military Loan concluded between the Tuan government and Japan, the recognition of which Japan has pressed for.—Ed.]

Japan May Get Control Of Shantung Railway

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, February 17.—It is stated on reliable authority that an additional secret agreement between Japan and China exists whereby should Kiaochow be restored to China the control of the Shantung Railway will remain in Japanese hands.

It is believed that the balance of $17,000,000 of the $20,000,000 War Participation loan is being paid to the Tuan Chi-jui faction wherewith the so-called National Defense Army is being augmented purposely to overawe the President.

Japanese Labor Men Launch Campaign For Universal Suffrage

Mass Meetings And Parades Take Place In Kobe And Kyoto

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, February 15.—Today the first organised labor campaign for universal suffrage was launched at Kyoto, where a mass meeting of workers was held at the Public Hall, which was attended by thousands.

Mr. Ozaki, who had been previously invited to address the meeting, arrived at Kyoto early in the morning from Tokio and was met by hundreds of working men, most of whom were dressed in foreign-style blue overalls. The men were strictly disciplined and their leader called the roll on the station platform, after which they gave wild cheers of Banzai upon the arrival of Mr. Ozaki. Afterwards they paraded the streets, singing a labor song, and carrying streamers bearing the words "Give us votes."

The procession, on arriving at the Emperor's Palace, gave loud cheers although the Emperor was not in residence. At noon the paraders reached the park, where is situated the picturesque Public Hall, which was originally built as a banqueting hall, on the occasion of the coronation of the present Emperor who afterwards gave it to the Municipality.

While the meeting was going on inside the Public Hall crowds hundreds strong demanded admission, while others gathered here and there in the park, and listened to student orators, who all demanded universal suffrage.

The labor meeting passed a resolution demanding the adoption of universal suffrage, which will be presented to the Premier, the Speakers of the Diet and the leaders of the political parties. The meeting also announced that they were co-operating with many other organisations, having the same objects, of which there were a number springing up.

The whole meeting was very enthusiastic, but there was no disturbance.

Osaka, February 17.—The lead of Kyoto in the campaign by labor for universal suffrage was quickly followed by Kobe where a mass meeting was held on Sunday in the Y.M.C.A. hall Mr. Ozaki addressed the meeting. The meeting and street parading which took place afterwards, were very orderly and there was no disturbance, and labor is determined to secure the franchise only through constitutional methods. The Kyoto and Kobe meetings were held under the Yusikai, which is the only established labor organisation in Japan.

The Kobe students are also actively supporting the cause of universal suffrage and they addressed large crowds from a automobiles in the park.

Borden To Be Made Ambassador To U.S.?

London Express Says He Has Been Offered Succession To Spring-Rice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The Daily Express states that Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, has been offered the post of British Ambassador at Washington.

DEFENSE OF JAPAN IN FAR EAST POLICY IS MADE BY MAKINO

Lengthy Justification Of Attitude Toward China Given To Press

GOES INTO HISTORY

Propaganda Against It Directed By German Intriguers, He Says

WANTS TO BE FAIR

Will Return Tsingtau In Exchange For Co-Operation In Shantung

Publish Secret Pacts, Peking Orders Delegates

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 16.—The following telegram was despatched by the Cabinet and the Waichiaopu to Lu Cheng-hsiang:

"Regarding the agreements between China and Japan, of which you took copies with you, relating to the Twenty-one Demands and the China-Japanese Military Convention while the Waichiaopu recently telegraphed the text of the Kirin Forestry and Mining Loan Agreement, also the draft agreements with regard to the Mongolian and Manchurian Railway Loan, also the draft agreement and the notes that have been exchanged with reference to the co-operative working of the Kaomi-Hsuchowfu-Tsinan Shuntehfu Railway; disclose all these to the Peace Conference as circumstances allow and continue to act at your discretion."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 13.—The Japanese Delegation at the Peace Conference declare that secret treaties between China and Japan are non-existent but Japan has now asked China to consent to the publication of certain agreements which have been concluded. Furthermore, it declares that the reports alleging Japanese threats against China are without foundation and no pressure has been brought to bear by the Japanese Minister of the Military Party.

Baron Makino's Statement

London, February 11.—The following is the complete text of the statement recently made to newspaper correspondents by Baron Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister and delegate to the Peace Conference:

"We ask nothing for Japan but those things which appear to us just, equitable, and of the just and equitable those, and of which we may be able to convince not only the representatives of the nationals in the Peace Conference but the people of the countries they represent. We have no demands to make, we merely advance certain matters for the same consideration by other nations as we have ourselves given to them in the light of our own position and the future of the Far East.

"It may be necessary to go back through the history of some years in order that we may arrive at what we regard as a fair and equitable conclusion. At the outstart I desire to state that since the time Japan opened her doors to foreign intercourse, trade and political exchanges, those treaties and engagements which Japan has made with other countries have been kept in good faith and with a regard for the good name of the nation and of the rights of other nations.

War With China

"In the years 1895 and 1896 Japan was engaged in war with China; it was a war of defense, not one of offense, and out of it Japan came victorious. As a result of the negotiations which followed Japan was given a title to and lease of the Liaotung Peninsula with the naval base and fortress of Port Arthur and the Port of Dairen. Her tenure of this was but short-lived because immediately came a protest from France, Germany and Russia against a foothold by Japan on the con-

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FROM FRANCE FOR U.S.

Executive Expects To Land February 25 In Boston, Where He Will Speak

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brest, February 15.—The s.s. George Washington, with President Wilson on board, left at 11:15 this morning.

New York, February 15.—Mr. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, has received a cablegram from President Wilson to the effect that he intends to land at Boston, where he will deliver an address. President Wilson expected to arrive about the 25th.

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 13.—President Wilson's decision to return to France at the earliest possible moment is probably the result of the fact that M. Jusserand, M. Collere and Lord Reading will not return to America with him as planned. The first trainload of boxes and trunks belonging to the Presidential party will leave Paris for Brest tonight. Only difficulties connected with the League of Nations prevent the President from leaving Paris on Friday night. He will leave on Saturday as originally planned.

Today, the unlucky thirteenth, the elevator service quit at the Hotel Crillion, and this morning all the committeemen were forced to walk up several flights of stairs to the conference room. The score of silk hatted statesmen, led by President Wilson, mounted the stairs like a parade.

Kitchener's Haste Caused His Death

Insisted On Starting In Bad Weather And Ship Struck Mine As Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—Admiral Lord Jellicoe's book makes it clear that H. M. S. Hampshire was sunk by a mine. Lord Jellicoe says that Lord Kitchener persisted in starting despite the bad weather, saying that he had no time to lose. The storm prevented the sending of minesweepers or an escort of destroyers.

MOST OF GERMAN ARMY IS NOW DEMOBILISED

Only 100,000 Men On Eastern Front Are Still Under Arms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—Reuter's Agency learns that the demobilisation of the German army is almost completed, except for a hundred thousand men still in the East. A German volunteer army of 300,000 good, experienced soldiers is being formed but its discipline at present is very bad and recruiting apathetic and nothing like the full total has yet been raised.

Britain Has Deported 6,000 Enemy Aliens

18,600 German And Austrian Civilians Still Are Interned In United Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Edward Shortt stated that a general repatriation of alien enemies in the United Kingdom is being carried out so far as shipping permitted. Over 6,000 have been repatriated since the armistice while 18,600 enemy civilians are at present interned in the United Kingdom.

Canada Adopts Regulations

Ottawa, February 14.—New regulations empower the deportation of undesirable alien enemies and also empower the courts to order the internment of an alien enemy on the complaint of a local authority or any person considered sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community.

Shanghai Men Held For Murder Of Wong

Students In New York Arrested In Connection With Killing Of Official

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 10.—Tang Sun-wang and Ti Van, two brothers, natives of Shanghai, who are studying in New York, have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Wong, the head of the Chinese Educational Mission here, and Hsi and Wu, two Chinese students at the George Washington University. It is alleged that one of the arrested men attempted to cash a cheque for $5,000 which was signed by Mr. Wong.

Question Of Ireland Raised In Commons

Should Be Given Self-Determination Or Right To Lay Case Before Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—In the House of Commons today, during the debate on the Address, Mr. Joseph Devlin urged that, if Irish policy is not going to be changed, the Irish should either be given self-determination or allowed to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

tinent and to this "force majeure" Japan yielded, Russia then taking possession of the lease of the Peninsula. England was given the port of Weihaiwei.

"In the year 1898 Germany took possession of the port of Tsingtau on the shores of the China Sea in the province of Shantung within a few hours sail of Japan, as a compensation for the murder by the Chinese of two German missionaries. In addition to this she secured a lease of 99 years upon the hinterland known as Kiaochow and established herself firmly upon the soil of China just as Russia had done at Port Arthur and Dairen, and England at Weihaiwei.

War With Russia

"In the year 1905, owing to the threatening attitude of Russia, Japan, in order to preserve her national existence, declared war and forced Russia to an armistice and peace negotiations at Portmouth out of which, while victorious, she came without money indemnity. It is a matter of record that Japan waived all claim to indemnity in money after a war which cost, as many thousands of human lives and what was to us immense sums secured from sympathetic foreign countries and contributed out of the hard-earned livelihood of her people. This burden was shouldered by Japan and has been borne patiently up to the present time. We acquired, it is true, under the treaty of Peace at Portsmouth the rights of the South-Manchurian Railway, possession, under lease, of Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula with the port of Dairen. The railroad ran from Dairen to the town of Changchun, north of Mukden, where it made connection with the Russian railway running to Harbin and with the Trans-Siberian railway, thus affording Japan a link by rail with the outer world and a strategic position for her own protection in the future.

"The situation thus created was delicate and at times difficult. The South Manchurian Railway runs through Chinese territory as far as Changchun and is the only rail transportation outlet for the productions of the Chinese peasants, farmers and manufacturers. The Chinese population of that part of the province through which the line runs numbers many millions and the present Japanese population there is very small, not one-half of one percent. Quiet naturally this penetration by a Japanese railway of Chinese territory, or invasion as it was called, while within the rights granted to us under the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, added fresh fuel among the Chinese to the fire of antagonism. As a result the opposition already existing in China against Japan was considerably intensified. From time to time the resentment showed itself in quarrels between local Japanese and Chinese.

Propaganda Against Japan

"An active propaganda on the part of those who sought to continue and increase the feeling in China versus Japan led the people of China generally to a conviction that Japan had territorial ambitions and intended to seize other territories on the mainland, indeed to become the master or the Suzerain of China. Under such conditions the inevitable errors made by some of the people who went from Japan to seek fortunes in China, or who were imbued with an erroneous idea of their own superiorities, brought about increased ill-feeling and the irritation was intensified by the insidious whisperings of the enemy.

"It would be foolish to say that in the conduct of our poltical and commercial relations, extending over a period of twenty years, serious mistakes have not been made. On the other hand, I have no doubt that the wise people of China themselves will understand that mistakes have also occurred on their side and that incidents arising from time to time might have been handled with greater delicacy and care. Throughout this considerable period China had become a field for exploitation for those from other lands who sought to promote or develop the vast resources which have laid untouched in all the provinces and which, by enterprise and the use of the cheaper Chinese labor, could be turned into profit. Iron, gold, copper, oil and indeed the almost unlimited resources of China attracted those who could command capital or those who hoped to secure valuable concessions which they could offer in the markets to combinations of capital for the purposes of exploitation. In addition to these there was the natural and usual competition, increasing daily as the means of communication with the outer world were extended from the old sailing ships which caught the trade winds to the more modern fleets of steamships capable of carrying great freights all over the world. China became, year after year, more and more a center of international competition; not only this, but a center of international intrigue and therefore of great international jealousies, with Japan always geographically dangerous as a competitor because she, too, sought to reap advantage and to extend her trade. For the last ten or fifteen years Japan has increased her trade in and with China enormously and, notwithstanding the stories of China's intense antagonism towards Japan, the traders of the two nations have done and are doing business together most amicably and to considerable mutual advantage.

German Intriguers In China

"Among those who came from the outside world to China for the purposes of exploitation were the Germans, who in recent years had been by far the most active, not only in trade, in securing concessions or in placing loans, but particularly in political intrigue. Having established themselves with a naval base in the Far East at Tsingtau, they proceeded to build there a magnificent harbor and a city German in all its aspects and German in all its methods and undertakings. They built the railway from the town of Tsingtau to the great city of Tsinan, the capital of the province of Shantung. They developed also the railway through the province of Shantung, north to south, connecting Tsingtau with this Tsinan line, which had its northern terminus in the city of Tientsin, where they made a junction again with the railway from Peking down to Pukow on the Yangtsze, opposite Nanking on the Yangtsze. The German boats ran from the city of Shanghai to the great center of Hankow. Germany was gradually spreading tentacles all over China. By degrees the Germans became more and more the masters of the province of Shantung, with its thirty millions of inhabitants and its vast treasures and possibilities. Concession after concession passed into German hands, the port of Tsingtau became more and more important and it would not be an exaggeration to say that Germany acted as master in that province, spending money freely and practically blocking the efforts of all others to secure a share in the yield she expected to produce as her development proceeded, aiming always at weakening the influence of other nations in the Far East.

War On Germany

"When war was declared by France, England and Russia against Germany, in August, 1914, all peaceful commerce on the Pacific and the Indian Oceans was menaced by the German fleet, housed and harbored in the new naval base at Tsingtau. Germany was confident Japan would not declare war but, as the ally of Great Britain, Japan, within a few weeks after the outbreak of war, also declared war upon Germany, and her next step was to tell Germany that she must evacuate Tsingtau with the naval or military equipment which might be there. In the ultimatum Japan demanded that Germany return Kiaochow to China. The ultimatum reads:

"Considering it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove all causes of disturbances to the peace of the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it their duty to give advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

"(1) To withdraw immediately from the Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn;

"(2) To deliver on a date not later than September 15, 1914, to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiaochow with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China."

Occupation Of Tsingtau

"The ultimatum concluded by giving seven days within which to comply with the terms and to signify unconditional acceptance or take the consequences. There was no suggestion that Japan had any desire to secure that territory as her own or even to take the place of Germany as lessee. Germany refused and the Japanese fleet, with British ships, a few days later lay outside the roadstead of Tsingtau. Within the time taken for transport a sufficient army was landed and besieged and attacked the town. It was not a very difficult task to take it. The Japanese bombarded and sunk in the dock a fine modern Austrian cruiser but, unfortunately, the main ships of the German fleet had escaped before the exit was blocked. Tsingtau fell and was occupied by the Japanese and British forces. The operation cost Japan many millions in money and some 2,700 of the lives of her soldiers and her sons. It is proper to emphasise the fact that in all these operations, both on land and sea, in the taking of Tsingtao British ships and men co-operated with the Japanese and did their share. Japan was proud of her contribution and achievement, small though it was in the history of this war though important in the early stages and tremendously significant in the years that intervened between 1914 and 1918.

"In the ultimatum to Germany Japan had stated the reason for the demand for evacuation, namely, the return of Tsingtau to China and the maintenance of peace in the Far East. That peace has been maintained and for four years the commerce of the Pacific was maintained undisturbed. India, America, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands and Hongkong could carry on their trade without molestation.

To Return Tsingtau To China

"Throughout the years of German occupation of Tsingtau, as I have said, the harbor grew from an inconsequential refuge for junks in storm to a great naval base. In the building of the harbor Germany made a capital investment and this great asset Japan is willing to return to China in accordance with an agreement between the two governments which affords Japan reasonable opportunity to share in fair co-operation with China and other nations in the privileges which China had previously granted to Germany. Under this agreement China comes into possession of a fine harbor built at vast cost and the whole territory of Kiaochow eighty years sooner than would otherwise have been possible. The Chinese territory of Shantung and the railway line to the city of Tsinan had been, up to the time they fell into Japan's hands, controlled by the Germans, while German officials were active throughout the province and much more active than those of any other nation. In fact, immediately Japan declared war on Germany this line, as well as the line from Tientsin to Tsinan, was used by Germany to transport troops through China to Tsingtau. During the Tsingtau campaign Germany used the Tsingtau-Tsinan line entirely for military purposes.

"But immediately Japan took possession the old antagonisms came more markedly into evidence, fanned by the Germans in China who were enraged at their loss. The old jealousies were revived because of Japan's occupation of another port within the territory of China. As in the case of the South-Manchurian Railway, there were unfortunate disturbances and many complaints, just and unjust.

"Throughout this period of three years China was a neutral state. While China was neutral the Germans were extremely active elsewhere in China and their influence, we have reason to believe, was very great. The German banks carried on their business throughout China and continued to collect with great regularity the huge indemnity which China was forced to pay by instalments because of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

The Twenty-One Demands

"In 1915 Japan, in a desire to bring about a rapprochement with China and to settle outstanding differences because of conflicts which had occurred at various points, made certain demands upon China and included among these demands certain expressions as to what she would desire further in case China were willing to grant concessions. I make reference to this because we desire to clear the table of matters which confuse the public mind to some extent. In the matter of these demands and the adjunct or rider thereto considerable misunderstandings have, I think, occurred and much blame has been laid at the door of Japan. I am not prepared here and now to discuss the rights and wrongs of that situation, which is past and done with, but out of the negotiations came a treaty or agreement entered into between China and Japan under which Japan agreed to resore Kiaochow to China. This convention is an open document and has been published in full. Attached to that agreement are no secret or concealed clauses whatsoever.

"These engagements were entered into by China and subsequently, in 1918, an arrangement was entered into regarding international settlements in Tsingtau and some other concessions by China giving Japan opportunity for co-operation with China in the development of Shantung in consideration for the return of Tsingtau and Kiaochow. I desire, however, to state positively that this agreement is in no sense oppressive, nor does it provide for illegitimate or arbitrary control by Japan of any territory or China's territorial rights. The details of this agreement have not been published owing to an understanding between the two countries and because the agreement is preliminary to business matters which are as yet in an incomplete stage, a reason which, of course, will be understood by business people as well as by governments. This agreement was made in good faith by China. We have not hitherto been led to suppose that this agreement of 1918 was more than a just, proper and mutually helpful settlement of outstanding questions enabling us mutually to approach the peace conference in better understanding.

Wants Chinese Friendship

"In 1917, two years after the taking of Tsingtau, China declared war on Germany, but in 1915 Japan had pledged her willingness to return Kiaochow to China. Japan has repeatedly announced that she has no territorial ambitions in China, but desires to live in amity with her neighbor. The acquisition of territory belonging to one nation which it is the intention of the country acquiring to exploit to its sole advantage, is not conductive to amity or good will. It would therefore be folly on the one hand to say that Japan seeks to live in amity and good neighborhood when, on the other hand, she takes that from which she secures the sole advantage to the exclusion of the original owner. In desiring to secure from China a right to concession in the province of Shantung Japan does not seek more than a fair division in co-operation with China. Surely it is not taking advantage of China to ask that we be permitted with her, on the same basis as other nations, to have equal opportunity for development purposes. China has the raw material: we have need for raw material and we have the capital to invest, with China, in its development for its use by ourselves as well as by China.

"I somewhat labor this point because we are accused of aims in an exactly opposite direction to those of fair co-operation and partnership, as well as being accused of the folly of making deliberate and obvious efforts to take advantage of our neighbor. We realise the great change that has taken place, and must take place among nations, in their dealings one with the other. The old day of exploitation or of the argonaut from other lands, if you will, has surely passed and, if a League of Nations of any value is to be formed, the rules of that League must certainly prohibit a selfish aggression or a selfish exploitation. We feel that after the expenditure and the loss of 2,000 precious lives, small as it may be in the great toll that has been reaped in this fearful struggle, we are entitled to receive from Germany delivery of that which she refused to deliver in order that it may be returned to its rightful owner. Let me emphasise that neither in Shantung nor in Manchuria does Japan seek to take improper advantage of China. She seeks equal opportunity, an open door and the right of peaceful co-operation between the two nations of the Far East.

Position In Siberia

"Some reference may be made to Siberia. In the year 1918 Japan, at the request of her Allies, sent her troops into Siberia for the purpose of assisting the westward-moving Czecho-Slovaks, whose existence was menaced by the Bolsheviki and by the thousands of ex-German prisoners who, well armed, were co-operating with the Bolsheviki, as well as to protect the vast international stores in Vladivostok and elsewhere along the Siberian railway or the Amur River as far as Irkutsk. In the operations consequent upon this expedition Japan, in co-operation with her Allies, cleared the country of the immediate menace of the armed forces massed above Vladivostok at Nikolaievsk and Blagovestchensk, dispersed the bands and seized considerable supplies of arms as well as a number of small river vessels which had been armed by the Germans. I make no special point of this expedition, nor do I boast of any achievement; it is sufficient say that, in agreement with our Allies, we had said that we would, with them, evacuate Siberia when order was restored and a stable government effected. We have now withdrawn the major portion of these troops and will be glad when the day arrives when, under the terms of the agreement, all foreign troops may be withdrawn from Siberia or from Russian territory and an orderly government set up in those countries.

Claim To Pacific Islands

"The groups of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, lying north of the Equator and adjacent to Japan, were under German domination. They were taken and occupied by Japan. We have entered a claim for the right to occupy those islands for the purpose of peaceful development and profit. This claim is supported by a sense of right and justice; we believe that they can be developed in the matter of their resources to our advantage and controlled to the greater advantage of their native population than by an other nation. Furthermore, the whole people of Japan feel that such a disposition of the islands would be a recognition of what Japan has done in the Pacific. To place these islands under the control of any other nation would naturally constitute a reflection upon Japan which would be resented by the people of that country. This national sense of dignity plays an important part in the claim but we contend and shall continue to contend that they should be controlled by Japan.

What Has Japan Done In War?

"The question has been asked, What has Japan done in this war? I answer only by saying that Japan has done her best. It is, perhaps, not unseemly to state that her fleets in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and in the Mediterranean traversed over 1,200,000 miles in the work of protecting transports and merchant vessels from the submarines and we escorted three-quarters of a million men rushing to the aid of France and Britain. Japan's geographical position, her resources and the fact that the Pacific Ocean was freed of the menace which has threatened the freedom of other seas enabled us to provide considerable quantities of war supplies and materials to Russia, to England and to France and, including loans to Russia, the money expenditure has been a very considerable item in the budget of Japan; but these are small matters in comparison with the magnificent sacrifices of our Western Allies. The Government and the people of Japan have been the loyal allies of Great Britain and France and the friends of Russia and of the United States. It is not for me here to enter into a relation of what we have done in detail. It is sufficient to say that what has been given or spent and what has been lost in the cause for which the Allies have fought and won have been contributed in a spirit of loyalty and sympathy and that we are here now to assist in the work of building barricades against war and in forging links of friendship and understanding between the nations of the East and of the West."

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SCHEIDEMANN DECLARES GERMAN NATIONAL POLICY

Calls For Restoration Of Colonies And Equal Rights In League Of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bale, February 14.—A message from Weimar states that in the German National Assembly the Premier, Herr Scheidemann, declaring the policy of the Government, said that the task in the immediate future could be summed up under the following essential heads:

The maintenance of the unity of the State by means of a strong central authority; the immediate conclusion of peace; adherence to President Wilson's program; rejection of any peace of violence; restoration of Germany's colonial territories; the immediate repatriation of Germany into the League of Nations with equal rights; general and reciprocal disarmament; the constitution of a General Arbitration Court and abolition of secret diplomacy. The seventh article was omitted in transmission.

Herr Scheidemann announced the temporary continuance of rationing, with a view to the ultimate socialisation of the economic services, and also a scheme for better housing, the confiscation of war profits, a double tax of incomes above a certain amount and a special tax on large fortunes.

Herr Scheidemann hailed the obtaining of equal rights for women as the greatest conquest in the new jurisdical order.

Bale, February 14.—A message from Weimar states that the new German Cabinet has been formed. It includes:

Prime Minister, Herr Scheidemann.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Herr Schiffer.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Brookdorff Ratzau.
Minister of War, Herr Noske.
Minister of the Colonies, Herr Bell.
Ministers without portfolio, Herr Erzberger and Dr. David.

Dr. David has consequently resigned the post of President of the National Assembly.

Bale, February 15.—A message from Weimar states that the leader of the Center Party, Herr Fehrenbach, has been elected President of the National Assembly.

Pro-Kaiser Manifestations Made By Interned Germans

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 13.—There are manifestations in favor of ex-Emperor William II. by German officers interned in Switzerland. A message from Berne states, "Some German officers interned in Switzerland have celebrated, as before, the birthday of William II. On Wednesday they solemnised a feast at which speeches on the invasion of Europe and the retaking of Alsace and Lorraine were delivered.

At Lucerne all officers and interned Germans made similar manifestations and drank to the ex-Emperor's health. They also drank to his return to Germany and to the restoration of his authority. Then a delegation addressed a telegram to Amerongen. This document was so insulting to the Entente that the telegraph authorities refused to forward it, so the writers of it altered the text, leaving only promises of fidelity and devotedness to the Emperor, wishes for his return to Germany and promises of loyalty when his will have resumed his authority. The telegram ended with the saying, "The end justifies the means."

Chaplin At The Apollo

The tragic phases in the experiences of the average "doughboy," from the time of his initiation into the "rookie" squad until he became a full-fledged doughty terror for the German, is the basis of the story and action in "Shoulder Arms," Charlie Chaplin's second million-dollar picture, which is to be shown at the Apollo Theater beginning February 24. Judging by the enthusiasm with which the film has evoked elsewhere it should have a highly successful run here. Charlie's experiences in the army were certainly enlivening, as the camera man caught him.

N. Y.-Havre Steamer Makes Its First Trip

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 13.—A message from Havre states that the Trans-Atlantic steamer, Rochambeau, which left New York on February 1, arrived on Wednesday, bringing 1,564 passengers. Notwithstanding a storm, the crossing was quickly accomplished.

ECLIPSE HAS BIG CARGO

The United States Shipping Board freighter Eclipse, permanently assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamership Company, left San Francisco last Thursday with 4,700 tons of cargo for Shanghai. The Eclipse will arrive here about March 14.

MAJOR TRUEMAN GIVES VIEWS ON 'B' CO. AFFAIR

Corps Commandant Makes Report Of Episode In Annual Record Of Council

Major T. E. Trueman's report on the "B" Company episode as contained in the Municipal Council's report for 1918, the first part of which is just printed, is as follows:

In October a dissension arose in "B" Company British in connection with the transfer of an officer to that unit from the First Reserves, certain N. C. Officers and men holding the view that they should all have been consulted, whereas only those immediately affected were.

The regulations provide for the appointment of officers on promotion but not on transfer, and those who sustained the contention that they should have been consulted, failed to realise that such a procedure would have been derogatory to the officer appointed, the Commandant, who recommended the transfer, and the Council who had already given the officer his commission.

The interpretation of the Regulation under which the O. C. Unit and the Commandant had acted, was referred to the Council by request of one of the men; the Council confirmed their action, but nevertheless those concerned in the dispute would not accept the Council's decision and ill advisedly did not attend drill, which rendered the Unit for the time being non-effective and a report was made by the O. C. Unit to this effect.

An investigation followed when it was found that the disaffected N. C. Officers and men held that they had a grievance which they felt was justifiable, but they entirely overlooked the fundamental principle which must exist in all military organisations, that no grievance, be it real or imaginary, can justify a soldier, and more especially a N. C. Officer, in disobeying orders.

There is reason to believe that some of the N. C. O's realised afterwards that a mistake had been made, and in consequence they were dealt with more leniently than the seriousness of their action warranted. Four were reprimanded and four were admonished. One was discharged from the Corps.

Following this a number of resignations were sent in but up to December 31 had not been dealt with for various reasons, and it is hoped that some whose action was due to a misunderstanding will decide to remain on the strength.

This is the first and only time in the history of the Corps that a number of N. C. Officers have failed to act up to the high standard of discipline of which the Corps is justly proud, and without which efficiency is not possible. The regiment first and the individual last, is the motto always to be borne in mind by the soldier, no matter what his rank may be.

COUNCIL BODIES ISSUE REPORT FOR LAST YEAR

Record Of Watch And Health Matters Is Now Available To Ratepayers

Part 1 of the Municipal Council's report to the ratepayers, containing matters which have come before the Watch and Health Committees, has been issued, forming a compilation of some 179 pages.

Under the section devoted to Watch matters come the reports concerning the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Fire Brigade, Police force and Mixed Court. Contained in this is a complete record of the Hongkew disturbances of last July, comprising the police report, the memorandum of the special committee named by the Council to look into the affair, consisting of Messrs. C. E. Anton, W. S. Jackson and W. C. Sprague, and the correspondence between the Council and the Japanese Consul-General.

The Health Committee's report is a comprehensive summary of the last year's health conditions, with tables and statistics. Included under this head is also given the report on the problem of sewage disposal and water supply made at the request of the Council by Professor Gilbert J. Fowler, Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science, in which various conclusions and recommendations are made, including the recommendation of the "activated sludge" solution for sewage disposal. The views of various experts and the report of the consideration of the matter in the Council is appended, it being stated in conclusion that the Municipal Engineer proceeded to the United States on November 29 of last year to examine certain "activated sludge" process installations there.

The report is published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

KIANGKWAN INQUIRY ON

Because gunshots were fired by the Hupeh Government gunboat Chutsai, the passengers on the ill-fated Kiangkwan dared not leave the sinking vessel and seek refuge on the gunboat, according to the testimony of Chang Pei-yin, the night pilot of the foundered steamer, at the Admiralty Court yesterday when the naval inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer was resumed. "The Chutsai gave no assistance, although urgent assistance was sought," said Chang in part. "We blew repeated blasts and rang our bell for help."

Captain William H. Lunt, marine superintendent of the China Merchants, was the only other witness. He gave evidence on the condition of the vessel as to its life saving apparatus, its equipment and the general efficiency of the officers and the crew. The hearing will be resumed Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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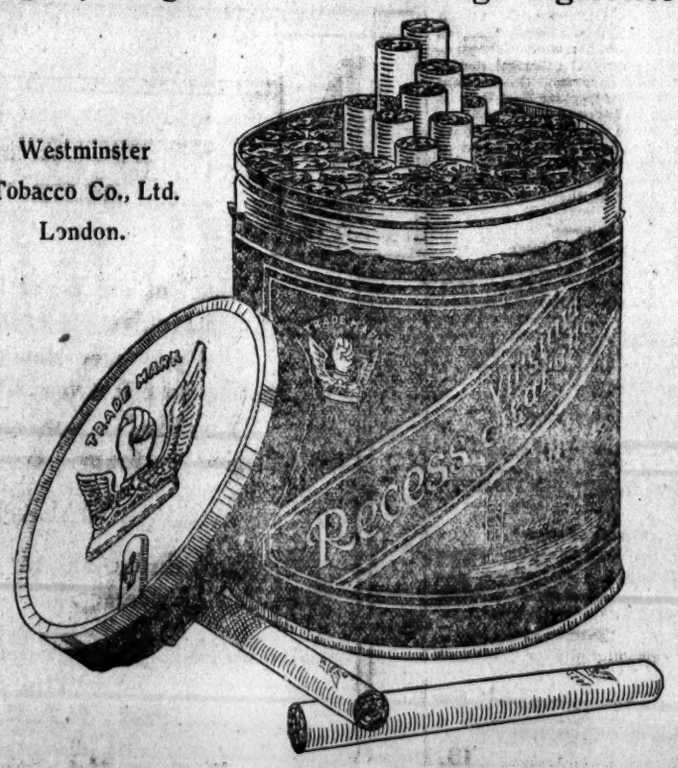
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SANITARY LAUNDRY STOCK IS PLACED ON MARKET

Modern Steam Plant To Be Located Here Already Well Underwritten

Shares in the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., new Tls. 250,000 corporation which is to establish a modern high capacity plant here, were placed on the market yesterday.

The new laundry is to be established along the most up to date lines of cleaning plant development and will effect a sharp departure from any laundry methods at present employed in Shanghai. The machinery of the entire plant will be electrically driven and the establishment will have a capacity of 700,000 pieces per month, which may be increased by the installation of additional machines. A staff of about 90 will be employed at the outset.

Ordinary laundry work will not be the only office of the new plant. There will be a dry cleaning and dyeing department, equipped with the latest machinery and methods, under expert supervision, which will make possible the careful handling of expensive and delicate garments. There will be a vacuum and carpet cleaning department, with special machinery, and a department devoted to the drying and finishing of lace curtains. An office supply department will be another branch of work which, in view of the large number of foreign offices here—over 600 in all—is expected to develop into important size. It will include a delivery service to the various hongs and establishments of a weekly supply of towels at monthly rates. Motor delivery service will also be a feature of the general laundry business.

In addition to the above the company will also be equipped to clean by various processes whatever fabrics and articles of the sorts required to be cleaned before entering foreign countries as imports, thus obviating delay in deliveries.

It is announced that the scale of rates will be reasonable and contracts will be entered into with clubs, hotels and like establishments. The action of the promoters in organising the new company here followed the report of Mr. C. F. McWilliams after investigation of the laundries at Hongkong and Manila.

Of the Tls. 250,000 capital, divided into shares of Tls. 10 each, Tls. 125,000 are now offered for subscription, Tls. 45,000 having already been underwritten by the following:

Messrs. C. R. Burkill, A. E. Algar, R. Spunt, John Johnstone, A. J. Israel, H. M. Tibbey, J. Spunt, N. G. Maitland, C. L. Seitz, F. W. Sutterle, T. H. Harris, V. Meyer, M. Speelman, H. Arnhold, C. M. Bain, Edward Ezra, H. G. Simms, F. H. Crossley, A. H. Rosenfeld, J. J. Keegan, F. Schwyzer, A. L. Anderson, T. E. Trueman, H. H. Girardet, T. R. Wheelock, The Shanghai Hotels, Sterling Fessenden, Eric Moller, J. H. Osborne, E. A. Mackay, B. D. Kapteyn, F. G. Boulon, E. B. Rose, G. D. Coutts, Hugo Reiss, J. Em. Lemiere, Douglas Fleming, F. J. Raven, W. J. Eisler, E. I. M. Barrett, Leslie W. Hutton, Henry E. Morton, John Prentice, Fu Siao-en, Owen M. Green, E. T. Byrne, Yu Ya-ching, E. A. Nottingham.

Paderewski Receives Mission To Poland

Allied Delegates Arrive In Warsaw And Discuss Important Problems

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 15.—The Allied Mission to Poland arrived in Warsaw on the 12th. It was received by President Paderewski, General Pilsudski and other prominent Poles, with whom the Mission discussed the Polish problem.

London, February 13.—The Jews are intensely unpopular in Poland owing to their anti-national activities and support of the Germans but the stories of pogroms are being greatly exaggerated by the Germans and anti-Polish Jews.

Amsterdam, February 14.—A message from Berlin states that, in reply to Marshal Foch's Note regarding the despatch of a Commission to Poland, the German Government claims the right to clear East Prussia of Polish insurrectionaries and refuses to accept the instructions of its opponents regarding the behavior of the authorities in East Prussia.

The Poles have formed a flotilla on the Vistula as the nucleus of a Polish Navy.

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Warsaw says that M. Noulens, General Niessel and the members of the Inter-Allied Mission have arrived without incident at Warsaw and have already commenced to confer with the political leaders in Poland.

Mr. Sharp Resigns As Envoy To France

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador in Paris, has handed in his resignation, his reasons being the state of his health and the necessity of settling his own private affairs.



Labor Party Dissatisfied With The King's Address

Criticises It As Being Too Indefinite; Troops Seize Power Station In Belfast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today during the debate on the Address, Mr. Peace, the Miners' representative, moved the official amendment of the Labor Party regretting that the King's speech did not mention definite proposals for securing better conditions of labor. He declared there would be serious industrial unrest so along as the land, railways and mines are not nationalised.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the leader of the Railwaymen's Union, laid down the proposition that, in the first place, the State was greater than the trade unions and, secondly, trade unionism must accept the verdict of the electors. He would never lead a strike against the considered judgment of the whole nation and he urged the working classes to recognise their own responsibility if a genuine attempt is made to redress their grievances and employers displayed toleration. He was not apprehensive regarding the future if that spirit should prevail.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, speaking on behalf of the Premier, deprecated the suggestion that the Government was doing nothing to deal with the labor situation. One of the probable results of the heavy excess profits duty would be an absence of working capital, which would be a danger to the country in trade competition. He appealed to the leaders of the trade unions to use their strength for the good of the community. A distinction must be drawn between the efforts to obtain better conditions for workers by limiting the profits of employers and efforts to achieve the same end by penalising the community. In the latter case the Government would defend the community. We are going to have an anxious time but he was confident we should come through.

After further discussion of a conciliatory character, the amendment moved by the Labor Party was defeated by 311 votes to 59.

Miners Take Strike Ballot

The Conference of the Miners' Federation has decided to take a strike ballot. The vote must be returned by the 22nd and the notices that the members of the Miners' Federation intend to go out on strike will terminate on March 15 if the ballot favors a strike. The Executive of the Miners' Federation recommended the miners to vote in favor of a strike.

The executive of the Miners' Federation replying to the proposal made by the Government, does not accept the data on which the Government offer is based and denies the statement that a 30 percent increase of wages would prejudice the economic life of the country. The reply emphasises the necessity for shorter hours, a higher standard of living and the unanimity with which the Conference rejected the Government's proposals and that the hopes and desires of the miners are pinned to a speedy realisation of their demands. Should a crisis arise, the miners disclaim all responsibility therefore.

Deadlock With Transport Workers

London, February 14.—The executive of the Transport Workers' Federation conferred with the employers in London yesterday and it was subsequently announced that the negotiations had reached an impasse. The Minister of Labor then proposed arbitration. This proposal was considered at a national conference of the Federation at the House of Commons, which will be adjourned till the 18th, meanwhile instructing the executive to confer with the executives of the Railwaymen's and Miners' Unions in order to reconsider their respective national programs.

At the conference of the Council of Surface Mineworkers' Federation held in London yesterday it was stated that owing to the indefinite postponement by the miners of the demand for an eight-hour day there was danger of the men downing tools.

Meetings of the engineers, boilermakers and joiners union in Belfast yesterday resolved to adhere to the demand for a 44-hour week.

Troops Seize Belfast Plants

London, February 15.—Troops marched into Belfast gasworks and electric-power station early on Saturday morning and the Lord Mayor of Belfast issued a proclamation stating that, having finally received the assurance of military support, he would be glad to receive the names of volunteer workers to carry on municipal service.

The gas and electric supplies in Belfast, which have been cut off for three weeks, have been restored under military protection, volunteer-workers are assisting the ordinary employes. Machine-guns command the entrance to the gasworks and a Lewis gun is mounted at the power-station. Most of the strikers have resumed work. All is quiet.

London, February 14.—A ballot of the Belfast strikers has rejected the provisional settlement cabled on the 10th.

Workers Make Big Demands

London, February 10.—Following the unofficial strikes last week, organised labor, this week, begins a constitutional campaign for far-reaching claims, which, if secured, are likely to increase considerably the cost of production.

The miners, railwaymen and transport-workers, totaling about 1,500,000 men, are the classes immediately concerned.

The miners' claims, which a deputation of the Miners' Federation is submitting to representatives of the Government today, include a six-hour working day, a thirty percent increase in wages and full wages to demobilised miners during unemployment.

The demands made by the National Union of Railwaymen, on which the Union will open negotiations with the Board of Trade and the Railway Executive Committee on the 12th, include double pay for overtime and Sunday work; night-work to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half; the increases in pay during the war to be made permanent and equal representation of the Union in the management of all railways.

The Transport Workers' Federation is demanding a forty-four hour week and a twenty percent increase in the wages of piece-workers.

TO VISIT GRAVES OF FALLEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Winston Churchill stated that a committee is considering the question of enabling relatives to visit graves in France and Belgium.

Police Informer Shot Dead In Home

Man Who Gave Information Leading To Robbers' Arrest Is Killed

Sung Foh-zeh, said to be the man who gave information to Funing authorities that led to the arrest of robber gangs operating in villages north of Yangchow a year ago, was shot dead by two men who entered his house at Wooching Road, Chapei, Saturday evening while he was sleeping. Two men entered the house, awakened Mr. Sung and fired the fatal shots.

Report Of Uprising In Rumania Doubted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—A further report from Vienna of a general rising in Rumania appears to be the same story as cabled on January 28, which up to the present has not been confirmed from anywhere else; consequently the source is suspect.

Obituary

Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie

Funeral services for Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie were held Sunday morning in the presence of a large number of mourning relatives and friends.

The cortege left the Kadoorie residence at 161 Bubbling Well Road at 11:30 o'clock, making its way to the Jewish Cemetery in Mohawk Road. Mrs. Kadoorie's remains were carried to the graveside by the following, who acted as pallbearers: Messrs. R. D. Abraham, A. E. Moses, R. H. Elias, N. E. B. Ezra, M. Myers, J. E. Salmon, T. Toledano and E. E. Shahmoon. Mr. D. E. J. Abraham conducted a portion of the burial service and Mr. H. A. Meyer recited the prayers for the dead on behalf of the principal mourners, who were Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and his two sons, Laurence and Horace. Cantor M. Franckel, assisted by choristers, officiated at the graveside and intoned the impressive dirge of the Jewish ritual.

A large number of prominent local residents were present at the funeral and genuine sympathy was everywhere visible for Mr. Kadoorie in his sad loss.

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CIGARETTES EGYPTIENNES

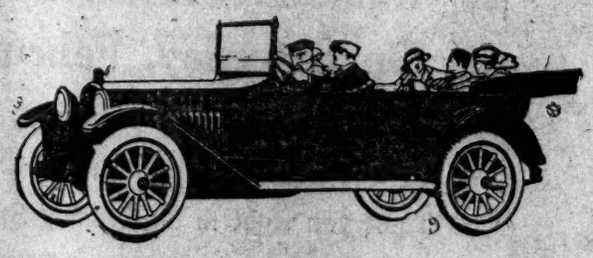
There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

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This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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This car is well-named—*THE COMFORT CAR*, for there is no other car which compares with it, at the price, for real riding comfort. It also offers the maximum in economy, tested reliability and beauty of line. Notwithstanding the increase in manufacturing cost, anybody can afford to buy one at the present high rate of exchange.

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Operating and owning

EASTERN GARAGE Central 1159 and 2711

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TRAINING SCHOOL GAINS; BLUES HOLD TOP BERTH

Physical Directors Beat Navy 49-21 And Leaders Win From Schoolboys 60-24

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W	L	PC
Y.M.C.A. Blues	7	2	.778
Training School	6	2	.750
Rowing Club	5	2	.714
American School	2	5	.286
Y.M.C.A. Reds	1	4	.200
U.S. Navy	1	7	.125

Last Night's Scores

Blues	60
American School	24
Train'ng School	49
Navy	21

While the Training School sneaked up a few points on the Blues, the Navy crept deeper into the cellar position in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball league when the sailors lost to the physical directors at the Y.M.C.A last night by the score of 49-21.

Dung, Hoh and Morris were the stars of the game.

The summary:

U.S. Navy (21)		Training School (49)
Pearson	lf	Ling Tsui
Nunn	rf	Dung
Beauman		
Morris	c	Hoh
Weimer	lg	Hsu
Becker		Koo
Ellem	rg	I. C. Wang
		C. D. Wang

Goals from floor—Pearson, 2; Dung, 6; Morris, 7; Hoh, 10; Beauman, Hsu and C. D. Wang. Goals from fouls—Dung, 13; Morris. Referee—Glauque. Timer—Ild. Scorer—Yao. Time—two 20-minute periods.

The Y.M.C.A. Blues maintained their lead in the league by defeating the American School team yesterday afternoon by a score of 60 to 24 at the Rowing Club gymnasium. The Blues scored at will and although the schoolboys passed well, the league leaders were too husky.

Scott made a hit as a referee.

The summary:

Blues (60)		American School (24)
Nichols	lf	Simon
Siler	rf	Haskell
Glauque	c	Garritt
Roberts	lg	Campbell
Kay	rg	McGinnis

Goals from floor—Glauque, 12; Nichols, 9; Siler, 4; Roberts, 3; Haskell, 4; Simon, 4; Garritt, 2; Kay and Campbell. Goals from foul line—Nichols, 2; Campbell and Simon. Referee—Scott. Timer—Neprud. Scorer—Rugh. Time—two 20-minute periods.

Customs Company Shoot

The Customs Company, S.V.C., held its February Cup Competition at the Rifle Range on Sunday morning at 9 a.m. On account of the fog the targets could not be seen at 300 yards, so that the published program had to be abandoned and it was decided to shoot at 100 and 150 yards—Musketry Course practices Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The following are the three best scores in classes "A" and "C" and the four best in "B":

"A" class:	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	H'cap.	Total
*Q.-M. S. Bartolini	15	12	15	4	38
Sergt. Miller	15	12	16	7	36
Pte. W. Roberts	15	6	15	4	32
"B" class:					
*Sergt. Heron	20	12	16	4	44
Pte. Harper	20	6	18	0	44
2nd Lieut. Mills	25	6	13	0	44
L.-Cpl. Ogden	15	12	13	0	40
"C" class:					
†Pte. Henriksen	15	6	10	0	31
Pte. McFarland	10	6	12	0	28
Pte. Maas	10	0	15	0	25

*Winner of spoon; 2nd leg on cup; future handicap 7.

†Winner of spoon; transferred to "B" class.

INFLUENZA IN AUSTRALIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 30.—Quarantining is disorganising shipping in Sydney. Up to the present there have been twenty-three cases of influenza. The Cabinet has ordered everyone to wear masks of which 700,000 must be manufactured before Monday, when any persons not wearing masks will be liable to arrest.

Melbourne, January 31.—There have been 559 cases of influenza in Victoria, with thirty deaths. Church services are being allowed on condition that every worshipper is wearing a mask.

Adelaide, January 31.—There have been thirty cases of influenza here, most of them pneumonic.

Gives £500,000 For Educational Causes

Sir Ernest Cassel Makes Donation To Help Workers And Women

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—Sir Ernest Cassel has given £500,000 for the education of workers and women, the promotion of the study of foreign languages and the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce at London University. The trustees include Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education.

British Empire Press Will Meet Next Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—In connection with the Imperial Press Conference, which will be held in Canada in 1920, the precise date not yet fixed, Sir Harry Brittain, who organised the first Imperial Press Conference, has been asked by the Empire Press Union to act as the link between members of the British press and the Canadian press in making the arrangements. Invitations will be issued to the press of the Dominions, the Colonies and India in due course.

British Pensions Bill £50,000,000 In 1919

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—In the House of Commons today the Minister of Pensions stated that the pensions bill for 1919 would amount to £50,000,000.

RECORD U.S. MAIL COMING

The Fushimi Maru, due at Yokohama yesterday, brings 2,000 sacks of American mail for Shanghai, according to a cable received by the United States Postal Agency.

Mail for the United States, to go on the Tenyo Maru, will close at the American Post Office this afternoon at three o'clock. Registered matter will be received until two o'clock.

Ports Commission Holds First Meeting

Object Is To Prevent Any State From Blocking Free Transit Of Goods

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 13.—A sub-committee of the Commission on International Ports, Waterways and Railways has been formed and held its first meeting this afternoon. It is worthy of note that the Commission is working on a British draft scheme, in a similar manner to the Commissions on Labor Legislation, Responsibilities, Repatriation and Air.

The main object of the Committee is to prevent any State blocking the free transit of goods. The British view also is that no State should be allowed to exact tolls for goods crossing its territory. This is considered very important, especially for new States formed during the war like Czecho-Slovakia.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British Government opposes the principle of international ownership and prefers the mandatory system for railways and canals.

It is probable that the Commission at a later date will appoint special commissions similar to the existing Danube Commissions for certain railways, rivers, canals and ports which present especial difficulties, like the Scheldt.

News Brevities

The British Postmaster announces that gifts of tea may again be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom, the prohibition having been removed.

* * *

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China left Yokohama Saturday for Honolulu and San Francisco, according to a cable received yesterday by the Shanghai agency.

* * *

Mr. O. H. Ritter, Hongkong agent of the China Mail Steamship Company, left for Hongkong on the Mishima Maru yesterday morning.

* * *

Dr. H. S. Houghton of the Rockefeller Foundation will leave for Peking today.

* * *

Mr. F. Marshall Sanderson, General Manager of the China Theaters Company of Tientsin and Peking, leaves today on the Tenyo Maru for the United States. Mr. Sanderson, who has been in illhealth for some time, goes to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and New York and will return to the Far East in about three months' time.

* * *

Hongkong papers record the death of Mr. Wilfred Tulip, engineer-draftsman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., following an attack of appendicitis. Mr. Tulip was a lecturer at Hongkong University.

* * *

Thirty members of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly telegraphed to President Hsu Shih-chang and the Cabinet Sunday protesting against the proposal to release 4,500,000 piculs of Kiangsu rice for exportation to Japan. The telegram says that Kiangsu, in spite of its rice production, has to look to Anhui for the regular supply, so it has no surplus stock to supply to Japan.

* * *

More than half of the $100,000 capital for the proposed electricity plant in Pootung has been subscribed for, according to an announcement made at the meeting of the promoters yesterday at the Yi Kai Chun Restaurant, Foochow Road. The plant will be known as the Pootung Electricity Company and has been registered with the Ministry of Communications. Three other companies were floated in competition against this, but failed to get official sanction. Among the heavy shareholders are Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Sung Cotton Mill, and Mr. N. Y. Chien, assistant manager of the Bank of Communications.

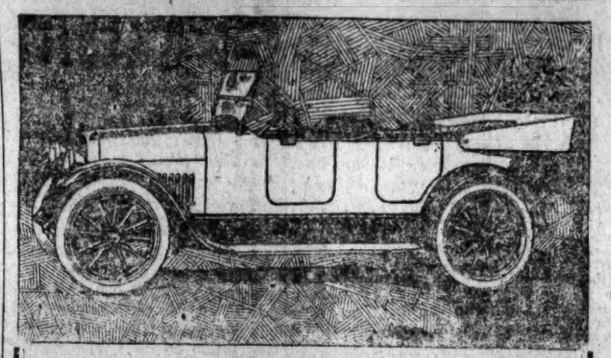
DELICATE FROM BIRTH

HOW BABY'S OWN TABLETS HELP WEAKLY CHILDREN.

In three words—"delicate from birth"—is expressed a world of anxieties suffered by mothers whose children have had a bad start in life. For little ones who are ailing, peevish, worried by teething, fickle of appetite, and unable to digest food Baby's Own Tablets have proved of the utmost value.

"My last baby was sickly from birth and the benefit Baby's Own Tablets have afforded is simply wonderful. They do all that is claimed for them and more, and I would not be without them for anything," writes Mrs. A. D. Waite, 1207 Fremont Avenue, North Minneapolis, U.S.A.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are obtainable from chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



The New *Studebaker* LIGHT FOUR

Beautiful in Design Thor ughly Modern Mechanically Right

ITS QUALITY is unmistakable,—it shows in appearance, and especially in performance, the car it is.

Its lines, its body-design, its fender-design all stand out—the outward evidence of a real automobile, gracefully proportioned and properly built.

The Hotchkiss Drive, Flexible Couplings, Intermediate Transmission, New Semi-Floating Rear Axle and Improved Oiling System are a few of the many features which have been perfected for an owner's satisfaction. The car is light, strong, dependable; especially economical to maintain.

Tried and tested by 40,000 miles of road-trials under the severest conditions, this car will make good for you,

For particulars, apply

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APOLLO THEATRE, MONDAY, FEB. 24TH, 25TH, 26TH & 27TH



From the First National Exhibitors' Circuit
and by arrangement with Pathe Phone-Cinema-Chine
(Hongkong — Shanghai — Macao — Indo-China)

CHARLES CHAPLIN

"THE ASSASSIN OF SORROW" — "THE GLOOMSHIFTER OF EUROPE"

IN HIS

SECOND MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE

"SHOULDER ARMS"

AMUDDY TRAGEDY OF TRENCH LIFE

It is a brand-new film, only released a few months ago in the U.S.A. This is the second of this famous series of Chaplin Films and is shown now on account of its topical nature.

3 REELS OF LONG LINGERING LAUGHS **3**

IT IS CHARLIE
IN HIS HAPPIEST MOOD

Booked exclusively at the APOLLO
"The Theatre just a bit ahead"

Prices: Circle $2.00, Pit and Stalls $1.00

Book at Robinson's 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ***Theatre from 6 p.m.***

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 18, 1919

WEATHER

For the moment the weather seems to remain fine or cloudy with moderate winds; but a rather high pressure having set over Central Siberia, strong winds from north may be expected before long to set on the northern coast to extend gradually towards the southern coast.

League Of Nations Covenant In Its Bearing On Japan

THE League of Nations agreement just revealed to the world is simple and intelligible to plain men by reason of the singleness of purpose which governs its whole aim and scope. It is not necessary here to deal with the technical provisions of the Covenant bearing on how the nations' delegates are to meet, the constitution of the Council, the establishment of a permanent secretariat, qualifications of admission to the League, mode of submission and arbitration of international disputes and the numerous other aspects of international relations. It is noteworthy that President Wilson in his speech on the occasion of announcing the Covenant described it as being "not a straight-jacket but a vehicle of life," a thing which is elastic and general in its terms, although definite in the sense of providing a definite guarantee of peace. He calls it a practical as well as a human document and as such it has a vital bearing on a very practical issue that is at the present moment confronting China and the world, namely, the position of Japan.

We all know the succession of onslaughts that have been made on China by Japan during the past four years, and feel righteously indignant when we think of them, but it would be well to seek the root cause of these depredations. Japan knows and probably realises as well as anybody else that her action toward China is indefensible, but she knows at the same time that her domestic outlook is such as to render anything possible, even revolution. For four years she has been basking in the sun of a purely fortuitous and artificial prosperity due to the war. The dramatic end of the war has put a period to this artificial prosperity.

The financial, industrial and political situations in Japan are causing the gravest anxiety to the Government. The food question also looms ominously on the political horizon of Japan. In a word, in Japan today there exist the very conditions that breed revolution. May it not be the fear of such an upheaval that is lashing the Japanese Government to hazard an adventure in China rather than confront the domestic Goliath? Japan must have food, for one thing. She cannot afford to buy food elsewhere than in Asia. American prices are prohibitive for Japan. So she must, to a large extent, look to Asia and especially to China for her future staple commodify—rice. But there is often hardly a sufficient quantity of rice in this country to supply the needs of China herself, and export to Japan would be practically tantamount to self-starvation. Japan's soil is not adapted to agricultural development, and China's annually recurrent floods, famine and pestilence hamper abundance of agricultural products here.

How, then, can the League of Nations best prevent a Far Eastern cataclysm? If the present position of things continues for an indeterminate period, there can be little doubt that Japan would rather embark on a war adventure in China, and thus antagonise the whole world than face starvation and revolution on her own soil. The League of Nations might well bring within the scope of its deliberations, now and in the immediate future, ways and means of helping Japan to tide over this pressure. Undoubtedly, the most effective way in which this could be done would be to assist China to develop and systematise her agricultural resources, so that the latter would be adequate to leave a surplus sufficient to supply Japan's needs. Japan would then be free to attend to her industrial rather than her agricultural development, for which the country is not adapted. This is one of the most important and pressing problems in the Far East and the League of Nations cannot afford to neglect it if the world is to have peace. Japan is producing more people than she can feed from the products of her own soil. What is to be done about it?

Braving The Submarine For 52 Months

White Star Ship's Officer Tells Of Trying Vainly To Tow The Stricken Audacious To Port---How Pershing, In A Jaunty Straw Hat, Set Out For France

By J. C. H. Beanmont
(Surgeon, White Star Line, in The New York Times)

On that closing day of July, 1914, when the big Olympic left Cherbourg with her saloons full of American passengers returning home, I wonder how few of them ever dreamed that in four days' time the Marconi would flash to us the momentous message, "England declares war against Germany." The news was bewildering, but perhaps the least surprised were the officers of the ship, for I verily believe that a rupture with Germany was anticipated more by the sailors than by the landsmen of Britain.

Anyhow, the British Admiralty were not long in setting their machine into motion, for three days after arrival in New York it was decided that the Olympic should carry no passengers back to England, but should proceed alone at full speed, and darkened, to avoid the German cruisers Karlsruhe and Dresden, which were known to be roaming somewhere on the Atlantic.

Southampton, our home port, being now closed for war purposes, we made for Liverpool by what route I knew not, but certainly a tortuous one. Nearing Ireland a big four-funneled ship appeared abeam on the horizon, evidently heading across our bow if she could. Excitement was great, for she might have been an armed enemy cruiser, but she turned out to be the Cunarder Aquitania, already painted black and full of guns. Curious it was to see the two leviathan ships stopped upon the calm sea in the setting sunlight, one flag signaling to the other what course to follow nearing the land.

The following trip from Liverpool we were crowded out with hundreds of Americans who had fled from the Continent on the declaration of war, and were thankful to be on board, for bodily they were tired out, mentally annoyed and worried, their baggage mostly lost, stolen, or strayed, and with American money, which was good, but for which English gold (already called in) could not be obtained. The third class, too, was full of rich people glad enough to be there or in the stokehold working a passage out, anything to be heading west.

The third return from New York was one not likely to be forgotten by any on board, for we arrived off the north coast of Ireland just in time to rescue the crew of the battleship Audacious, which had been hit a few hours before. After taking off the crew in our ship's boats three attempts were made to fix steel hawsers and tow the battleship out of danger, but a heavy sea was running, and the hawsers parted each time, to the sorrow of all who, for six hours, kept up the work. The loss of the Audacious was long withheld for reasons of which the British Admiralty alone were qualified to judge.

To me personally the sequel proved peculiarly interesting, for on my return to New York on the Baltic a fortnight later I was besieged for particulars of the whole affair. Having been ordered by no less a personage than Admiral Jellicoe himself on board the Iron Duke that I was not to divulge anything to any one—not even to my own company—I obeyed to the letter. When I informed the press of New York that if any one on board my ship had given out the news that he had seen the battleship go down he was not telling the truth, I simply stated the facts of the case, for the Audacious did not go down till some hours after we had left her and had anchored in Lough Swilly for safety.

During my first night in New York there were six telephone calls for me to speak to night editors on the matter; but I was "out of town." Early next morning, realising that things might be getting "warm" for me, I cleared out of the ship and located myself in a hotel right in the center of the press brethren, where, for three days, I was unobserved by any of them; a circumstance that convinced me that if ever I wished to evade the police of London I would take my morning walks right outside Scotland Yard. Anyhow any reputation for truthfulness I ever had in New York vanished there and then, and one editor, a good friend of mine, was facetious enough to christen me the most "Audacious Liar" who had ever entered the port; a title which has stuck to me ever since.

Perhaps I should record that when the Olympic did get safely into Lough Swilly my troubles were not at an end, for between that harbor and Liverpool, which I was making for in a great hurry to join the Baltic, I was arrested twice on the quaint charge of leaving the ship before "pratique" had been granted her, and, taking my baggage with me, thereby trying to evade the customs. I had great difficulty in persuading them that I had been taken out of the ship by Admiralty orders, that there had been no customs men around, that I really was the man I said I was, and that my intentions were as honorable as my movements had been open and above board.

The next few voyages on the Baltic were uneventful, so far as any danger was experienced. The passenger list rapidly dwindled, and motor trucks and cars now occupied all the deck space, while the holds were crammed full of munition and food stores, so that it was evident that a war in earnest was on, and that it was going to last some time. In the Spring of 1915 the Baltic collided with another ship while coming out of dock, and was laid off for some weeks.

Transferred to the Cymric we left the Mersey just ahead of several other ships, and off Holyhead steered over to the Irish coast, while the Falaba, keeping mid-channel, was torpedoed in our sight. Nor were we able to go to her assistance, for a North Sea incident had already proved that to do so was to become an easier prey to the submarines, which had now become much more audacious than ever, and were operating closer inshore. Perhaps during two voyages on the Cymric I had more anxious moments than on any other ship for the reason that we were crowded up with women and children, mostly Canadians, going over to be nearer their soldier men—a mistake in policy which later on was rectified. With her decks crowded with motor trucks and other large war machines, and all those helpless women and babes around, I often dreaded to think what would happen if we got hit. Later on the faithful old ship did meet her doom, fortunately with but little loss of life and with glory to herself, for she remained afloat for many hours, and seemed unwilling to give up the unequal fight.

The next voyages were on the Megantic to Montreal and back with a full complement of Canadian lads, splendid men, hale, hearty, merry and bright, daredevil, difficult to curb and terribly keen to get at the Huns, traits which may have lost them a bit in the early stages of the game, but which once they had steadied down, made them a terror to Fritz and brought many laurels to their flag.

On this ship we had two escapes, once near Queenstown, when the torpedo went astern of us; again when the torpedo actually shot past us on the same course as ourselves and going twice our speed, spent itself ahead of us. Here, as on other occasions, zigzagging saved us from disaster. Rejoining the Baltic we made several trips without incident, but they were strenuous enough when S O S messages from other ships warned us to change our courses, so that sometimes we went away north of Ireland as far as Islay, or east close to the Welsh coast, sometimes turned right around from north to south, and otherwise had to steal runs to the home base.

Once we hid in a lough in the north of Ireland for two days till the patrol chased off two U-boats which were known to be lurking outside; on morning we were nearly on the top of one of our mine fields and barely backed out in time; once we passed close to two empty lifeboats, and again to a torpedoed cargo boat which was being towed to port.

Toward the close of 1915 I went back to the Olympic, which was now a trooper, and we sailed for Gallipoli with 5,500 of all ranks. From the interior it was not easy to recognise the floating palace hotel of peace days, her fine dining salon and Ritz restaurant being changed into long rows of tables, the lounge into an armory, the reception rooms into dress rooms, the swimming pool and racquet courts into blanket stores, everything painted black and grim instead of bright colored and gay. During the voyage east, soon after rescuing three boatloads of Frenchmen, whose ship had been sunk, we fired thrice at a submarine and swerved off to dodge it. For me, as indeed for any one else, one visit to Gallipoli would have been enough. The harbor was interesting enough, for it was crammed with all manner of craft from battleships to tiny motor launches, among which the Olympic stood out like a giant among manikins. But the island and the mainland were bleak and forbidding, masses of barren rock, sand and mud on every side, no vegetation, lizards creeping around everywhere, few houses, but miles of tents and hospitals full of every fever flesh is heir to. At night, twenty miles off, we could see the reflection in the sky of big gun flashes from the Turkish lines.

My next move was to the Britannic when the great 50,000-ton ship left Belfast on her maiden voyage for Mudros fitted up as a hospital ship. What a fine vessel—the very latest word in everything new and the triumph of all that the science and art of modern shipbuilding could accomplish. The two large operating rooms, each with anaesthetic and instrument room attached; the X-ray rooms, dental chambers, dispensaries, research laboratories, lecture rooms, lofty and spacious wards to accommodate 4,000 sick and wounded; quarters for sixty doctors and 300 nurses, besides 800 of a ship's crew, galleys, staterooms, etc., all combined to make her a wonderful institution unsurpassed by any even on shore.

So many gangways had she that at Mudros five small hospital ships fed her at one time with patients, of whom 3,500 were received on board in one day. On her fourth return from the Mediterranean I contracted paratyphoid fever, so remained on shore when she sailed again alas! for the last time; for one morning in brilliant sunshine, when the Aegean Sea was like glass, the treacherous torpedo found its billet and damaged her so badly that in one hour nothing was left of the great and beautiful samaritan ship, except wrecked survivors to bemoan her loss, their own fate and the death of several shipmates killed during the catastrophe. What a tragedy! What an everlasting disgrace to the already besmirched name of the Huns, who knew her name and profession and everything about her!

The next flag under which I sailed was the American one, making a voyage on the Philadelphia, of which I have a lively recollection, for on her I was seasick for the first time in eighteen years' continuous service. America not having yet entered the war, she presumably was immune from attack, but great precautions were taken and I take it that in 1916 the Hun was far from trusted even by the neutrals.

In the Summer of 1916 I went back once to the Baltic, which had been running steadily all the time, returning to England laden with war stores and food and generally doing good work.

From April, 1917, embarkation at New York began to be brisk. Down the bay beyond Quarantine there came alongside one morning a peaceful looking river boat, and first up the gangway strolled a handsome tall man in a gray Summer suit and jaunty straw hat, as if he were just going up the Hudson for an outing. Thus without pomp or ceremony did General John J. Pershing join up, accompanied by a general staff of over 100 picked men, pioneers of the millions more of American men who were training hard for the great adventure.

Long before we got to the other side General Pershing seemed to me to bear a strong resemblance to our own beloved Kitchener, who crossed with me on the Oceanic, another of my old ships laid to rest. Both were tall, soldierly to a degree in their bearing, said very little, but looked volumes and as if ready to act decisively at a moment's notice.

At a concert held on board, Captain Finch was anxious that an address of welcome should be given General Pershing, but being modest and shy, like all Atlantic skippers, he backed out of the ceremony. So on me devolved the honor, and I was proud to call on all Britishers present to rise up and give three hearty cheers for the great soldier, which they did with acclamation. Pershing was more generous in his reply than Kitchener, for he gave us three pithy sentences, whereas the hero of Khartoum, on a similar occasion, spared us three words. From each of the two big men I got autographs, but again they were silent during the process, so I know not to this day whether they were pleased.

The Baltic has often been called a charmed ship, and as she has had five escapes during the last two years, she has earned the reputation. The first occurred 350 miles from Ireland when a torpedo shot across our bow. No submarine was seen; but three hours later we rescued six men, the crew of a small Norwegian sailing vessel, whom the Hun turned adrift in a tiny open boat without any provisions.

Presumably for this great naval victory, as for the sinking of the Lusitania, the U-boat commander got decorations and Berlin went wild with joy.

Next morning, when ten miles off Fastnet, I was on deck and saw a torpedo come bouncing along at forty knots' speed, throwing up the spray on all sides. I counted the seconds and waited for the impact, but it was not to be, for we happened to be on the right limb of the zigzag and were heading toward the projectile, which whizzed past and missed us by six feet—a close shave, indeed!

On the third occasion, in the dusk of evening, near Holyhead, a submarine popped up and was quickly fired at by a patrol boat, followed by an American destroyer, which really seemed to jump out of the water in its haste to drop a couple of depth bomb charges over the spot. The concussion was so great that, though 600 yards distant, and heavy laden, the ship shook so violently that the bridge officers reckoned for the moment that we had been hit. All hands were at once piped to stations, and in less than five minutes were standing by their boats, including 170 American nurses, who filed quickly from the dinner table with the utmost coolness.

The fourth escape was known as the Tuscania night, when that fine ship was hit off the north of Ireland. At the time we were immediately ahead of her in the convoy, and as we were the bigger, mark it is reasonable to think the torpedo was meant for us.

The last occasion was not so far from Liverpool itself, when a periscope showed up almost in the middle of a convoy, and was promptly fired at by three ships, without any damage to any one.

The majority of commanders and bridge officers on whom devolved the heavy strain of constant vigilance by day and night have come through the ordeal wonderfully well. Most of them have turned more gray and look older, if they do not feel it. Some declare they became more peevish and irritable, which would be natural enough for any one scenting danger at every mile of the road; in fact, it would be strange if their nerves had not suffered in some or other way. The engine department have stuck to their hidden posts down below with that coolness and courage which has always distinguished them, and the Mercantile Marine must be proud of hundreds of the "b'ack-faced" men who proved heroes during the various disasters. Not the least remarkable fact is that hundreds of members of crews who have been torpedoed once, twice, three, four, and even five times have, after a brief holiday, gone back smiling to sign on in another ship and carry on the great game. Pursers and chief stewards and other members of the victualing department, being, as it were, non-combatants, are not supposed to walk off with many Victoria Crosses. Nevertheless, they have done their bit nobly if silently, and by their characteristic cheerfulness have fully played their role in inspiring confidence into passengers and others. Surgeons, like myself, who are trained to the sight of blood, can claim no credit for being cool in an emergency. For sheer physical endurance I think I would give the palm to Captain Finch of all my skippers. The shock he had at the sinking of the Arabic was enough to undo most men, for he is unusually stout and heavy, and was immersed in the water for some forty minutes before being dragged into a boat. Voyage after voyage I have known him spend ten days and nights without ever taking off his clothes, sitting up or lying down and having snatches of sleep, waking up refreshed enough to carry on; keeping cheery all the time, enjoying his cigar, and ready to crack a joke at any time.

Later on, during the development of the war, when subs began to operate further afield and even right across the Atlantic, the convey system was well conceived and carried out, and certainly was a relief to those on board. Formerly one felt lonely on the wide ocean, and it was consoling, on the lines of "misery likes company," to look around and see friendly ships. How eagerly, when three or four hundred miles from shore, did we scan the horizon for the first glimpse of our friends, the destroyers, British and American, the "mosquito fleet," as we called it, who took up their positions among and around us and guarded us into port! There can be no doubt that depth bomb charges used by these businesslike boats did more than anything else to keep the submarines below. Certain it is that a sub was less willing to attack a convoy armed and guarded than a single ship. Personally, I was always glad to see the destroyers, because I dreaded much less the circumstances of the ship being hit and sunk than the horrible thought of getting into the boats and being shelled by the barbarians, who were always cowardly enough to do the dirty trick when they could, and gloat over it, too.

The British sailor has never yet avoided a fair fight, but the outrages at sea committed by the Hun will rankle in his bosom for many a year to come.

I have already referred to speeding, zigzagging, running in convoy, and Marconi help as means of protecting ships en route. A later development was the "camouflaging" of ships, repainting them all sorts of colors at all angles. By this means not only was the appearance and apparent size of the ship altered, but—and what was more important—it afforded misleading reflections on the mirror of the submarines. Nor must I forget the darkening of the ships and running without masthead or side lights. Apparently this has not increased the dangers of navigation, for the figures would seem to show a decrease in the number of collisions. The disadvantages were that it interfered with ventilation indoors and made locomotion on deck more uncomfortable, but these were of less import when compared with safety. To lessen the risk of hitting mines, mine catches have been fitted on to ships, and have been most useful.

Early in the war the passenger list began to dwindle, and as the passports on both sides of the Atlantic became more and more difficult to obtain, none were allowed to travel unless their credentials were assured and their business urgent and important.

Nevertheless, cheery optimism has been the keynote all along, fear or "funk" being almost unknown. This applies particularly to the women, who have proved themselves as plucky in the face of danger as they have turned out practical in manual war work. One case only of a woman becoming panic stricken have I met the whole time, and that lady was so weak that she ought never to have started the voyage, and she was very glad when we landed her at Halifax. Two ladies once sat for three days and nights inside the companion wearing their lifebelts, looking grim and determined and never saying a word. Another case, I presume, of the exception proving the rule.

The business, as well as the social, relationships between the U. S. A. officers and the personnel of the ship were at all times most cordial and satisfactory, and my recollections of the various medical officers with whom I had to deal will be of the most pleasing kind. During my official visits to Medical Headquarters at Hoboken I was always received with courtesy and kindness, and it was a privilege and pleasure to be associated with them. Co-operation has been the watchword from first to last. Allies we were in thought, word, and deed right from the embarkation at Pier 60, New York, to the arrival at the landing stage in Liverpool.

And now they are coming back from "over there," where they have fought the good fight, have done their bit well and helped to win. Bon voyage, and safe return to all of them who are still on duty in Germany and France.

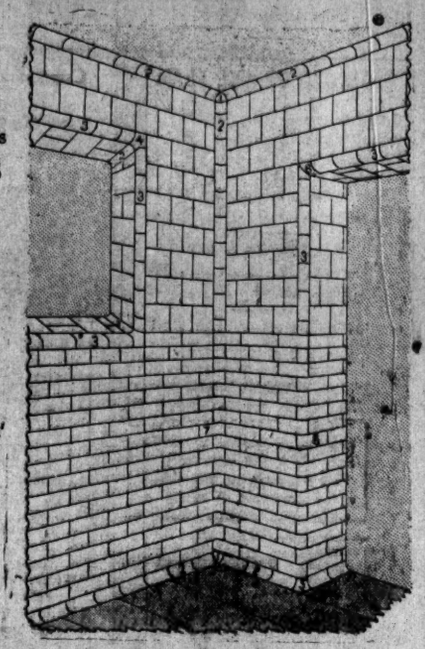
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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Nursing As An Avocation

By Eleanor Gilbert

"Let girls be trained for nursing under compulsory law," suggests a superintendent of a large New York hospital. He says that since health is of paramount importance Congress should enact a law for universal training of women over sixteen for nursing. And certainly it seems that compulsory training in the science of preserving and restoring health is just as important as is compulsory training of boys for military service.

I believe that such a movement should be of particular interest to business women, and certainly if the plan is adopted it should not be confined merely to young high school girls of sixteen. All women should be able to participate in it, either through continuation schools or evening courses.

The business woman especially is much in need of just such information. We do not hear of the numerous tragedies of prematurely broken business women, but they exist and crop up repeatedly. There are bright women at forty who find themselves stranded, unable to hold a good job on account of poor health, and that in turn is due merely to neglect of earlier years.

In fact, a business man who has trained thousands of women once told me that after thirty-five a woman who had been in business since her early youth was no longer useful. She was "played out."

There is no reason why this should be so. If only a reasonable amount of attention is paid to hygienic laws and diet, merely working for the fifteen years or more prior to thirty-five should not render any woman unfit for further service. On the contrary, she should be in the prime of activity and usefulness.

The reason so many women lose ambition and energy at that age is because they have neglected their bodies. They haven't spent time learning how to take care of themselves. They have forgotten how to exercise, they have violated dietary laws, they haven't given themselves nearly enough time for rest and sleep and relaxation.

A short course in nursing would therefore be of inestimable value to every business woman. She could regard it as an avocation, and if her work during the day is something entirely different—like office work, or factory or sales work—she would find the difference in occupation relaxing instead of exhausting.

Two things would be accomplished. In the first place, she would learn how to take better care of her own body and mental attitude. In the second place, the interest in nursing as an avocation might eventually tempt her to adopt it as a permanent profession.

A change of occupation is sometimes the spiritual remaking of a woman at a time of life when her accustomed work has grown unendurably monotonous. And nursing offers many compensations in its opportunity for genuine service, study and scientific interest.

Not everybody can be a nurse. It requires patience, deftness and a sound constitution. All these things can't be acquired suddenly by the mature woman. But every woman can learn enough about nursing in a brief course to teach her how to preserve her own health and check oncoming disease, and thus also enable her to be of service on emergency to others.

Quite So!

The grave and venerable rabbi had gone into the train. There being standing room only, he edged his way toward a lady who promised to vacate her coverted position early.

Sure enough she did, and the good old man was just going to take the seat when an agile and rude youth stepped past him and took it himself.

The rabbi's face must have expressed annoyance, for the youth called out:

"What's the matter with you? You look as if you want to eat me!"

"'Yes,' answered the Jewish gentleman: "but I am forbidden!"

Ever See The Sun Set?

We don't see the sun set, or rise for that matter, either, although we think we do. As a matter of fact, the sun really rises after we have seen it rise and really sets before we have seen it set. We are deceived by the atmosphere, which possesses a quality of refracting or changing the direction of the sun's rays. These rays enter our earth's atmosphere at sunrise or sunset, obliquely, and then, instead of proceeding in a straight line, they are so bent out of their natural course, due to the quality referred to, that the sun's rays reach us before the sun itself begins to appear above the eastern horizon and after it has wholly disappeared below the western horizon.

Prevention Of Disease

By Brice Belden, M. D.

Nowadays great stress is laid upon the prevention of disease, although it is true that our methods of dealing with sickness are highly perfected. Nobody wants to be sick even if doctors are marvelously skilful and nurses ever so occomplished.

The degree of our civilisation is really measurably by the extent to which we practice preventive medicine, for nowadays our public health experts can deal competently with disease if we permit them to apply their vast knowledge and back them generously. Public health is today actually purchasable. The prevalence of certain diseases in a community is proof that its citizens are not availing themselves of what modern medical science has to offer.

Disease is not the result of divine wrath or a natural consequence of sin in the old sense. It results from violations of the laws of health—from a sinning against hygienic and sanitary principles.

Much of our "rheumatism," digestive disorders and heart disease is due to infections in and about the teeth, which infections we are now well equipped to deal with.

Proper and adequate nourishment will ward off a whole host of diseases, among them tuberculosis.

It is obvious that clean living would soon put a stop to the ravages of the so-called social diseases.

The removal of adenoids results in sufficient development of the chest, proper general growth, the conservation of hearing, the regular alignment of the teeth, the prevention of anemia and "colds," and the preservation of attractive facial features.

Glandular tuberculosis in children is in many cases the result of invasion by way of the tonsils and teeth. The germ of tuberculosis flourishes famously in diseased tonsils and decaying teeth.

Alcohol used to head the list of the causes of physical disease and misery, but we have gone far in our fight against this poison and there must be few people who have not a pretty clear understanding concerning its potentiality for harm. The conquest of alcohol is a proof of what can be accomplished through general enlightenment.

And the taxpayer is rapidly coming to realise that community health means administrative economy in the long run. Finance the public health authorities generously and there will be fewer prisons and hospitals and agencies for the care of dependents and the insane.

Origin Of 'Yankee'

Our boys "over there" like "yanks," not "sammies." The English like the word "Yankee" because it is really their word, being a corruption of the word "Yengeese" applied to the English by the Northern Indian tribes—an attempt on their part to pronounce "English."

I Ask But This Of Thee

By Dorothy Anderson
(*Ladies' Home Journal*)

Lest through the years Thy will may never be
That baby arms around my neck should twine,
Nor that I hold myself in fealty
To soft, rose petaled fingers curled in mine,
Nor press a drowsy head down on my breast
And watch wide, starry eyes close sleepily,
Nor feel a little, trusting limpness rest
Within my arms, I ask but this of Thee:

O Lord, grant me a mother's heart, that I
May see the little, wistful child look out
Through grown up eyes; wisdom to know the why
Of straying steps, and fear, and fault, and doubt;
Hands strong to soothe and give firm comfort to
All those who touch them seeking aught of me;
And patient love, which holds each day anew
Faith in Thy children, Lord, through faith in Thee.

A Clever Girl

A girl was walking along a road, and a young man along another. The roads finally united, and the man and woman, reaching the junction at the same time, walked on from there together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held by the legs a live chicken, in the other a cane and he was leading a goat. Just as they were coming to a deep ravine the girl said to the young man:

"I am afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place and you might overpower me and kiss me by force."

"How can I possibly kiss you by force," asked the young man, "when I have this iron kettle on my back and a cane in one hand and a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot."

"True," replied the girl, "but if you should stick your cane into the ground and tie the goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom side up and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance."

"I should not have thought of that," he said.

And when he came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, and, lowering the kettle from his shoulders, imprisoned the fowl under it and kissed the girl.

War Squibs

George Butcher of Glassboro, N.J., who was a drummer in the Civil War and is in the records as having been killed in July, 1863, put in an application for a pension about five years ago, and after being officially dead for half a century has now secured evidence which he is confident will bring a pension.

Private Peter Butler, a Bulgarian, at Camp Lewis, failed to get a job in the interpreters' Corps, because he didn't know French or German. All the languages and dialects he knows are Bulgarian, Russian, Turkish, Servian, Montenegrin, Bohemian, Macedonian, Austrian, Russian-Polish and Rumanian.

Her Family — By Charlotte Becker

(*Ladies' Home Journal*)

Not young nor good to look at; clever? No—
Just sweet with human kindliness; and so
With wistful eyes she watched the soldiers go,
And grieved that she'd nor brother, husband, son,
To work and wait and thrill with pride for; none
To think of her through din of shell and gun.
And, not content to bear the loneliness
Of those who none to love nor serve possess,
She set herself to find a way to bless
With cheer and comfort any homeless lad
Who else might go without what others had
Of home; sent gifts to make his leaving glad—
A writing kit, a pipe, a pair of socks,
Some chocolates, a diary that locks,
Lint pillows fashioned from her shabby frocks—
Just some small thing with tender thought prepared
To make him feel that he as others fared
And know he left behind some one who cared.

Each halting word of thanks fell on her heart
With wonderment that she, too, had a part
In giving some brave lad a blither start,
And did what mothers did—she who'd no boy;
She who had never saved for game or toy.
Through busy hours she sacrificed with joy
Every indulgence and unneeded thing,
That she might use all her small hoard to bring
Unmothered lads her simple offering—
More happy than she'd ever been to claim
Young kith and kin—in all but blood and name,
Who unto her for faith and Godspeed came.
And with such helpfulness her days were rife
That she, who was nor sister, mother, wife,
Fathomed—through service—all the warmth of life.

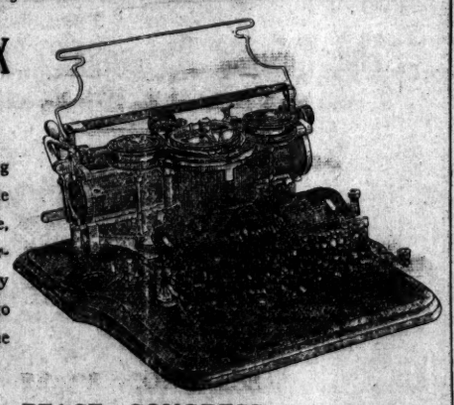
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BOLSHEVIK DICTATOR DENOUNCES THE ALLIES

Says Peace Conference Is Gathering Of Bankers, Bourgeoisie And Bandits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 12.—Zinovieff, the virtual dictator of Petrograd, addressing the Petrograd Soviet on January 27, stigmatised the Peace Conference in Paris as a gathering of bankers, bourgeoisie and bandits. He declared that the proposal to hold a conference at Prinkipo was a ruse of the Allies to weaken the resistance of the Soviet. The Bolsheviki would send representatives to Prinkipo only in order to force the Allies to unmask but they would not discontinue their offensive operations.

Paris, February 14.—Mr. Winston Churchill arrived from London by aeroplane at the close of the plenary session of the Peace Conference and requested the Russian problem should be discussed. The representatives of the Powers postponed the discussion till tomorrow.

Paris, February 15.—As none of the governments in Russia have accepted the primary condition laid down by the Allies to conclude an internal armistice there is reason to believe that the Allied Governments may be compelled to withdraw the invitation to hold a conference at Prinkipo.

London, February 13.—The Bolshevist troops in Petrograd and northwest Russia are still very unreliable. There are 23,000 Bolshevist troops on the North front.

The Siberian troops attack dashingly but, unfortunately, are not capable of a systematic offensive and the Bolshevist propaganda has caused disaffection.

Socialist Commission To Investigate Bolshevims

Berne, February 12.—The International Socialist Conference has appointed a Commission to proceed to Russia, at Lenin's invitation, to investigate the results of Bolshevism. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will be the British delegate on the mission.

Bolsheviki Cleared Out Of Frontieri Provinces

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Kovno states that the Lithuanian troops has driven the Bolsheviki out of several towns. The latter were severely defeated near Kapliai Koldasnfa and lost a number of men killed or captured.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 12.—The Bolsheviki have been completely driven out of the territory of the Esthonian Republic.

British warships have bombarded Windau, which is occupied by the Bolsheviki.

London, February 13.—A British official communique from North Russia reports:

The Allies successfully counter-attacked 800 Bolsheviki at Shredtechenga, a hundred miles south-east of Archangel, driving the enemy back six miles southward.

The Allies gallantly repulsed a strong attack against Kadish. The situation is more satisfactory.

Woman's Club Meets At Carlton Today

Representative Of Moral Welfare Committee To Give Short Address

The regular meeting of the American Woman's Club, to be held at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon, will be in charge of the Social Service Department. There will be a report of the season's work and a short address will be delivered by a representative of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock and the meeting will come to order at 4:30. The executive meeting will be held at 3 o'clock as usual.

Benefit Tea Dance For Siberian Funds

Entertainment Program And Dancing At Astor House Ballroom This Afternoon

A tea dance and entertainment will be given at the Astor House ballroom this afternoon in aid of the Siberian Comforts Fund. The dancing will start at five o'clock and continue until seven, with entertainment numbers interspersed.

Tickets at two dollars may be obtained from Lady Fraser, Messrs. H. H. Fox, H. Browett, A. G. Major, R. H. R. Wade, H. H. Read, A. Pollard, H. W. Pilcher and Major C. M. Manners.



New Armistice Conditions Read To German Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

could be arranged. I can only say for myself that I sincerely hope it can be. I should wish to render any assistance possible to such a consummation.

"I cannot help thinking of how many miracles this war has wrought—miracles of comprehension as to our interdependence as nations and as human beings; miracles as to the surmountal of obstacles which seemed big and now have grown small, in the way of the active and organised cooperation of nations, in regard to the establishment and maintenance of justice. And in the thoughts of the peoples having been drawn together there has been created a force which is not only very great but very formidable, a force which can be very rapidly mobilised, namely, the moral orce of the world. One advantage in seeing one another and talking with one another is to find that, after all, we all think the same way. We may try to put the result of the thing into different forms but we start with the same principle. I have often been thought of as a man more interested in principles than practice, but I can say that in one sense principles have never interested me, because principles prove themselves when stated. They do not need any debate. The thing that is difficult and interesting is how to put them into practice. Large discourse is not possible on principles."

Complete Agreement On Terms Of Armistice

Paris, February 12.—A complete agreement has been reached respecting the terms of the renewed armistice.

The discussions of the past three days aimed at making the terms of the armistice an integral part of the terms of peace and the agreement is regarded as a great step towards the conclusion of a general and stable peace. The Allies have endeavored to lay down naval, military and air conditions along the lines to be adopted in the final terms of peace.

The commanders-in-chief, at a meeting to be held tomorrow, will draft conditions based on these principles. These conditions will be presented to the Germans with a short time limit for their acceptance.

Renewed For Short Period

Paris, February 13.—The Supreme War Council has passed a resolution renewing the existing armistice for a very short period, subject to its immediate termination if the Germans fail to execute the clauses, including those hitherto unfulfilled and also an additional clause requiring the immediate cessation of German hostilities against Poland and an undertaking not to cross a certain line.

This armistice will shortly be substituted by a new armistice which a special commission is drafting. The most striking feature of this new armistice will be that it is intended to operate until the preliminaries of peace have been signed instead of being in the nature of a provisional modus vivendi as heretofore.

It is considered that this step is preferable as being likely to render the relations between the Allies and Germany less precarious. The new decision consequently necessitates the Allies demanding more stringent conditions proportionate to the lengthened period covered by the armistice.

The Allies have applied President Wilson's principle, rendering it impossible for Germany to restart the war and taking into consideration France's strong desire to be protected against surprise. The conditions will include the demobilisation and disarmament of Germany under the control of the Allies.

Two Views In Paris

Paris, February 11.—The renewal of the armistice continues the absorbing topic. There are two currents of opinion, one favoring sterner terms and the other deprecating the humiliation of Germany. A decision must be taken soon as the armistice conditions must be handed to the Germans on the 17th. A new factor may arise in consequence of the statements of the Germans that they will not sign a renewal of the armistice without the sanction of the National Assembly, which would mean that the power would be taken out of the hands of the present German plenipotentiaries. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly assuring quicker compliance with the Allies' terms by the Germans, while not enforcing steps likely to hinder progress towards peace.

French Senator Insists On German Indemnity

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 15.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). M. Ribot, former President of the Council, interrupted the discussion which was taking place on Friday in the Senate concerning the situation in the devastated districts, for the purpose of insisting on the necessity of imposing on Germany all necessary reparations.

In particular, he said: "The destruction committed shows the villainy of the conduct of the Germans in our devastated districts; as long as the German nation will not recognise the crime of her leaders and does not make all possible reparation, it is of the utmost importance that we ourselves total up what Germany ought to pay."

VIEWS ON REPARATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—An official communique from Paris states that after receiving the report of the Drafting Committee, which added several new articles, the League of Nations Commission proceeded with the second reading of the draft and approved over a quarter of it in its final form.

The Allied Commission on Reparation heard M. Dulles and Lord Sumner respectively explain the American and British points of view.

London, February 14.—An official communique from Paris announces: Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. Dulles today explained the British and American points of view to the Reparation Commission.

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the British delegates on the Indemnity Commission, are definitely instructed to claim an indemnity including the cost of the war and also for damage actually caused. This Commission is now considering the amount to be claimed, the method of payment and the means of enforcing payment.

Mr. George Lamberg asked "Would Parliament have power to alter the provisions of the Treaty of Peace?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that it was quite impossible that about 20 Parliaments should discuss the details of the Treaty. He added that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the Treaty will not be ratified until Parliament has expressed its opinion on it. Mr. Bonar Law's reply indicated that the Treaty would have to be ratified or rejected by Parliament en bloc.

To Use Enemy Shipping

Paris, February 13.—The Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Council has decided that Austrian and German merchant vessels shall be employed chiefly for the repatriation of troops and supplying goods to different regions in Europe. Vessels totaling 75,000 tons are at present seaworthy.

Syria Wants Independence

Paris, February 14.—The Committee of the Peace Conference yesterday heard the Syrian representative Chekri Ganem, who claimed independence for Syria and suggested that France should be entrusted with the task of giving Syria friendly assistance.

Japan Won't Accept Mandatory Rule For Islands In Pacific

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 13.—Japan has not agreed as yet to the proposed plan to make her mandatory for the Caroline and Marshall Islands. While the other Powers have practically agreed to the mandatory principle and are willing to accept the direction of the various German colonies, Japan desires a more complete definition of the plan under which the groups of Pacific Islands will be entrusted to her and a fuller statement of the kind of international control and supervision which will be exercised by the Society of Nations.

In discussing the question with an Associated Press representative, a member of the Japanese delegation said that the Japanese have great pride in their achievement in the Pacific and that as a reward for their military and naval action they should be permitted to extend their culture and civilisation to the two groups of islands, which are inhabited by undeveloped people. If the Society of Nations desires standardisation and unification of the development of captured German colonies, which would prevent Japan from giving a distinctly Japanese character to the Marshall and Caroline Islands, the plan would not be acceptable to Japan, as it would hurt the national pride of her people.

A delegation from the Aaland Islands called on the American Mission and asked that the Aaland Islands be annexed to Sweden by the Peace Conference, on the ground that the population is entirely Scandinavian.

League Of Nations Draft Called Historic Document

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—The Covenant of the League of Nations is hailed by the papers as an historic document drafted in an atmosphere of good faith postulating complete honesty of dealing between the signatories and foreshadowing better and wiser government in the world. Though President Wilson's personal triumph is acknowledged, it is pointed out that the modified form of the Covenant indicates that he has learned a great deal since he came to Europe and pride is expressed that so much of the work of Englishmen is visible in the League and that the mandatory principle is based on the relations existing between Great Britain, India and the Dominions. The recognition of the Dominions as nations is welcomed as not the least significant feature of the Covenant.

Delay In Arbitration Of Jugo-Slavia And Italy

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 13.—The proposed arbitration of the Italian-Jugo-Slav frontier question is for the moment in abeyance. Signor Orlando has seen President Wilson and informed him, after consulting his colleagues of the Italian Delegation, that they agreed that it was impossible to make a decision on arbitration of the proposal which the Jugo-Slavs presented to the Peace Conference, asking President Wilson to be arbitrator, without first consulting the King of Italy and the Cabinet and, if necessary, the Italian Parliament.

President Wilson took the opportunity to explain that he was the originator of the proposal which was presented by M. Triumbitch during a conversation he had last week, and he had simply mentioned it to Signor Orlando in a conversation with followed immediately after. President Wilson said that he preferred not to be loaded with the responsibility to arbitrate, but he would willingly act as friendly intermediary in an effort to reach a settlement satisfactory to both sides.

A deputation has arrived in Paris from Fiume to present to the Peace Conference documents asking for Fiume to be united with Italy.

Allies Were Agreed Early Not To Return Colonie

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—Referring to the German colonies, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Peace Conference, quiet early, clearly decided that whatever happened to the German colonies they should not be returned to Germany. All the delegates agreed that, in the interests of the security of the world and by her ill-treatment of the natives, Germany had forfeited all right to them.

MR. ABBOTT IN JAPAN

Will Look Into China Financial Conditions For American Bankers

Mr. John Jay Abbott, Chicago financier who is coming to China to investigate business conditions for a group of American banks and bankers, and Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, the noted psychologist, who goes to Tokio as exchange professor at the Imperial University, arrived at Yokohama February 9 on the Shinyo Maru.

Monarchist Move Beaten In Portugal

Royalist Efforts Collapse And Leader Is Taken, Is Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—The Portuguese Legation announces that the Royalist movement has completely collapsed and the Monarchist leader, Couceiro, has been taken prisoner.

EMPRESS SAILS MARCH 15

The Empress of Russia will sail from Shanghai for Japan ports and Vancouver on Saturday, March 15, according to an announcement made by the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., following the receipt of cable advices from Hongkong.

The Empress arrived at Hongkong from Liverpool Saturday morning. The liner will go to Tsingtau with coolies and returns to Hongkong for refitting and general overhaul.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. Turver, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. Dinsdale, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. Morgner, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. Schwartz, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." Agnes V. Swetland, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. Bennet, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEX KNOWLEDGE

Five books by William Lee Howard, M. D. who presents facts as they are. Mex. $1.50 each.

1. FACTS FOR THE MARRIED. This book is written in the form of consultations. Each consultation takes up with husband and wife a different phase of sex relations.

2. SEX PROBLEMS SOLVED. Character and success are determined by the quality and quantity of sexuality in both sexes.

What part of your hidden forces has been keeping you from health, mental peace and success? This book will tell you.

3. CONFIDENTIAL CHATS WITH GIRLS. A response to the movement for wider dissemination of knowledge on sex and eugenics.

4. CONFIDENTIAL CHATS WITH BOYS. Just as the title indicates—a frank talk with boys to show them the way to a normal, happy life.

5. PLAIN FACTS ON SEX HYGIENE. Instructions for avoiding the peril that threatens YOUR son, daughter, wife and self.

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111 Szechuen Road, SHANGHAI

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BUY THE TYRE THAT WILL PROVE QUALITY OF SERVICE

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SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

SHANGHAI

Sole Agents



AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. WAR OFFICE

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000
1	Second Prize		12,000
1	Third Prize		6,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000 each	4,000
5	Fifth Prizes	1,000 "	5,000
10	Sixth Prizes	300 "	3,000
20	Seventh Prizes	100 "	2,000
50	Eighth Prizes	50 "	2,500
700	Ninth Prizes	20 "	14,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	500 "	1,000
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "	200
10	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25 "	250
20	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12 "	240
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15 "	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	12 "	5,988
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize.	12 "	
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize.	10 "	
2495	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10 "	
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30 "	2,970
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20 "	1,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10 "	990
6117	drawn tickets	Total	$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at, The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ld.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCES.)

PROSPECTUS

NO PROMOTION PROFITS.

CAPITAL: Shanghai Taels 250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Taels 10 each. Of the above there are being issued 12,500 shares payable as to Taels 2.50 on application, Taels 2.50 on allotment and Taels 5 within three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:—E. T. BYRNE, 24 Kiangse Road, Shanghai; T. H. HARRIS, Lower Wharf, Broadway, Shanghai; H. E. MORTON, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

AUDITORS:—G. H. and N. THOMSON, 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. WHITE-COOPER & MASTER, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

OFFICES:—24 Kiangse Road (HEFFER & CO.).

The object for which this Company is being formed is to establish and operate in Shanghai a Sanitary Steam Laundry, Dry Cleaning, Vacuum and Dyeing business to be known as the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ld.

The idea of organizing such a Company is one which must appeal very strongly to foreign residents in Shanghai for the reason that Shanghai is badly in need of such an establishment on the grounds of sanitation, cleanliness and the health it brings in its train. No modern Steam Laundry exists in our Settlements; Shanghai has been compelled to patronise native wash houses, with all their primitive methods and insanitary conditions and is in this respect behind other Eastern Ports.

The general health conditions here and the constant menace of Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tubercular trouble, not to mention loathsome and communicable diseases, which thrive in the filthy surroundings of Chinese Laundries, will appeal very strongly to our foreign community.

With the opportunities afforded here for the development of such a concern, which will be equipped with the most modern and labour saving machinery, in every department, as described herein, there is no doubt that, in addition to being a boon to the health of the community, the Shanghai Laundry Co., Ld., offers a good form of investment.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams made a recent trip to Manila and Hongkong to investigate the methods employed in both these cities, where modern Sanitary Laundries are in operation.

The result of his investigations have been submitted in the form of a Report containing 21 pages, setting forth various details of operation, including complete plans for the machinery layout (obtained from the Laundry expert in charge of the U.S. Government's Laundries at Manila), also estimated cost of machinery and plans of building from New York. This Report can be inspected at the Offices of the Company at any time during business hours.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

The machinery of the entire plant will be electrically driven; this method is now employed in all modern up-to-date Laundries, resulting in a greater flexibility of machinery arrangement, increased production, decreased power expenses, cleanliness and better light, as overhead line shaft and belts, which throw dust, and greatly interfere with light (both natural and artificial) are eliminated.

To summarize:—

Clothes are handled with less expense and loss of time. Floors space can be used to best advantage. Greater production. Decreased power bills. Lower maintenance and repair expenses. Greater cleanliness. Better light and ventilation. Greater safety to employees. Better quality of work.

The Laundry will be so established as to handle a minimum of 700,000 pieces per month, with an approximate working staff of 90 people.

The Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Department.—Will be equipped with the latest machinery and methods, in charge of an expert, thus at last making it possible for the residents of Shanghai and Outports to have dry cleaned the most expensive gowns, silks, velvets, furs, feathers, and other valuable effects.

This Department must strongly appeal particularly to the feminine elements in Shanghai who can have dry cleaned a street costume or dinner gown, and if desired, have the material dyed. They can then have it remade in the latest mode, thus obtaining practically a new costume at a very moderate cost, which in these and many days to come of most expensive materials will certainly interest everybody.

Vacuum and Carpet Cleaning Department.—At the present moment, Shanghai is without any effective facilities for cleaning rugs, carpets, portiers, curtains and other hangings for both hotel and private dwellings. It is a common occurrence to see in Shanghai coolies beating rugs and carpets with bamboo sticks. This method destroys the warp of the material and takes more out of a carpet than months of ordinary wear and in the process of such "cleaning?" the material is dragged on the ground to be folded.

Among other appliances, this Department will be equipped with a Mammoth Rug and Carpet Dry Cleaning Machine of the "Split Head Type." This is the largest and most powerful machine built for cleaning Rugs and Carpets and will take all sizes. After carpets or rugs have been treated by this process they come out of the machine as clean as the day they left the factory.

This Department will also be able to boast of a **Lace Curtain Dryer and Finisher.**

It has long been realized that the old time method of "Stretching" curtains is obsolete. On this "Curtain Dryer and Finisher" the curtain is stretched and dried on a revolving frame, which is marked off in inches for the proper stretching of the curtain. This will give the curtain its original shape, also retaining the shape of the scallops and producing a curtain that will hang as straight as when new.

Office Supply Department.—This Department will be furnished with a delivery service for supplying Banks, other big Hongs, various Offices, Gymnasiums, Swimming Baths, etc., with a weekly supply of Towels at a monthly rate, according to the number supplied. The foreign offices in Shanghai, large and small, number over 600 and this sanitary service will be greatly appreciated by the business community, besides proving a very lucrative one for the Company.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry was established 1902 and the Manila Sanitary Steam Laundry in 1900.

The Hongkong Laundry Co. have paid 80 percent in dividends during the past eleven years or an average of 7.27 percent per annum.

For 1917 the Profit on working account is $17,766.66 against $13,093.72 for the year 1916.

The net balance at credit of Profit and Loss for 1917 is $13,609.97.

The capacity of the Hongkong Laundry is only 300,000 pieces per month and lacks the other departments herein enumerated which will contribute very considerably to the financial success of this Company.

The scale of charges will be very reasonable—contracts will be entered into with Clubs, Hotels, etc., at competitive prices and the ordinary householder will find prices compare favourably with those he now has to pay the average Chinese laundryman, not to mention the advantages of sanitary methods employed.

Consideration must be given to the rapid progress being made by Shanghai, both in foreign population and development, and the wants of the Settlement anticipated and provided for.

An increased population means a greater future for a Company such as outlined herein, and as a further guarantee for future development and prosperity, it must be borne in mind that as the foreign population in Shanghai grows, there will arise a still greater and more urgent demand for modern public utilities to protect the good health of the community.

The opinion has been expressed by Laundry Managers in both Manila and Hongkong that the information set forth in Mr. McWilliams' report is of considerable value in starting this Company in Shanghai, particularly regarding the plans of machinery layout for such a Plant and knowledge of the number and class of machines required, also how they shall be grouped, so that clothes can pass from one to the next, with the least amount of handling and loss of time.

In addition to the support of the foreign community there are in Shanghai at present 10 European Hotels, 18 Hospitals, 15 European Clubs and of Steamship Companies, whose ships make Shanghai more or less a terminal or extended stay are—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Steamers, Butterfield and Swire's China Coast and River Lines, Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coast and River Lines, China Merchants' Line of River and Coast Steamers. The Dollar Line, Blue Funnel, Shire Line, Ellerman and Bucknall Line, Barber Line, Mogul Line, American and Oriental Line, The Prince Line, P. & O. S. N. Co., Messageries Maritimes, American-Asiatic S.S. Co., Oriental African Line, besides many outside ships and Tramp Steamers which make Shanghai a port of call.

The number of ships calling at Shanghai will be greatly augmented now the War is over and trade settles down to normal conditions, and the inevitable expansion comes.

A Laundry expert has offered his services as Superintendent of this Company and is prepared to come to Shanghai as soon as building operations commence, so as to supervise the general plans and installation of machinery and power plant.

A small committee of gentlemen representing the original promoters consisting of Messrs. C. R. Burkill, H. G. Simms, C. M. Bain and C. F. McWilliams, have gone carefully into the question of the need of a Company such as this in Shanghai and the type of building and Machinery most suitable, and they will advise and assist the Directors with regard to the details attendant upon the actual commencement of the Company's business.

Of the Tls. 125,000 now offered for subscription Tls. 45,000 has been underwritten by the following:

Messrs. C. R. Burkill, John Johnstone, J. Spunt, F. W. Sutterle, M. Speelman, Edward Ezra, A. B. Rosenfeld, A. L. Anderson, T. R. Wheelcock, A. E. Algar, A. J. Israel, N. G. Maitland, T. H. Harris, H. Arnhold, H. G. Simms, J. J. Keegan, T. E. Trueman, The Shanghai Hotels, R. Spunt, H. M. Tibbey, C. L. Seltz, V. Meyer, C. M. Bain, F. H. Crossley, F. Schwyzer, H. H. Girardet, Sterling Fessenden, Eric Moller, B. D. Kapteyn, G. D. Coutts, Douglas Fleming, E. I. M. Barrett, John Prentice, E. T. Byrne, H. Osborne, F. G. Boulon, Hugo Reiss, F. J. Raven, Leslie W. Hutton, Fu Siao En, Yu Ya Ching, E. A. Mackay, E. B. Rose, J. Em. Lemiere, W. J. Eisler, Henry E. Morton, Owen M. Green, E. A. Nottingham.

The Underwriting Agreement is dated the 14th October, 1918, and can be inspected during office hours at the offices of the Company.

There are no promotion profits; and no underwriting commission and/or brokerages have been or will be paid.

Shareholders holding a minimum of 5 shares will be entitled to a Preferential Rate for any Laundry or Cleaning work executed for them by the Company.

The preliminary expenses of floating the Company are estimated at Tls. 4,000. A number of Gentlemen advanced Tls. 100 each to pay the expenses of an investigation into the possibilities of the project and the amount so advanced, which totals Tls. 2,800, and which has actually been expended in such investigation is to be repaid out of the funds of the Company and is included in the estimate for preliminary expenses.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of Prospectus and forms part of it.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own name of 25 shares in the Company and that unless and until same be otherwise determined the remuneration of the Directors shall be Tls. 250 per annum each payable out of the funds of the Company.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 8 000 shares:

The list will be open on February 17, 1919, and will close March 31, 1919.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Shares which are not paid for in full before the expiration of one week from the date upon which the final payment was due shall be forfeited by the Directors and it shall be the duty of the Directors at the expiration of that period to forfeit the said shares. Notice of the forfeiture of any such shares shall forthwith be given to the registered holders.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 24, Kiangse Road, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. White-Cooper and Master, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the offices of the Company or its Solicitors.

A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated Eleventh day of February, 1919.

1339

1,500 POLICEMEN!

Says the "Wine and Spirit Trade Record," of Nov. 12, 1918:

"As an endorsement of the views of the medicos we may mention that, though 1,500 London Policemen have been down with influenza, only one of the several hundred members of the Wine Trade Club has (as far as we know) been a victim, and he says that he cured himself in one night by taking a large glass of fine brandy."

Elephant Head Liqueur Brandy

(Long Bottles)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

NOTICE

A PUBLIC MEETING of British Residents, at which all members of the Allied Community are cordially invited to be present, will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 24th February, 1919, at 6 o'clock p.m. sharp.

To pass a resolution which will be proposed, expressing deep sympathy, etc., with the prisoners of war, British and Allied, who have suffered cruelty at the hands of the enemy.

The Chair will be taken by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.

21237

Steel & Oak Cabinets
Filing Supplies
Adding-Listing Machines
Calculating Machines
All Makes of Typewriters
Typewriter Supplies
Portable Typewriters
Loose-leaf Goods
Perforating Machines
Cheque Writers
Duplicators
etc., etc.

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WANTED

Experienced Trained Nurse Immediately

Good Pay

Apply to Box 181
THE CHINA PRESS

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180th Production

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

Thursday, 27th February, 1919

Saturday, 1st March, 1919

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919

The Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 21st February, for members only, and on Saturday, 22nd February, for the public.

By Order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Business Manager.

21236

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: British or American lady to teach two Chinese boys at any time of the day at their home. Please apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

21253 F.21.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinsan Gardens. Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with modern bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, stabling and garage. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED a room, furnished or unfurnished, with attached bathroom, no board. Central district preferred. Reply, stating terms, etc., to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

21240

TO LET, central, a furnished room with balcony, for gentleman only, no board. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

21251 F.22.

TO LET, central, one comfortable, cheerful, airy, single bedroom, private bath. Use of phone. Good attendance and board, elevator all night. Terms $75. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

21210 F.18

FOR $80.00: nice furnished room, with board, in Central district. Quiet. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

21189 F.20.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, within one month, five-roomed house, Bubbling Well Road. Can supply heavy furniture, Phone West 1474. Apply Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

21254

TO RENT, semi-detached house at 54 Route des Officiers, Tls. 25 per month; furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Call at premises 2 to 6 p.m.

21245 F.19.

TO BE LET, No. 20 Chusan Road, from first of March, rent Tls. 35 per month. A finely situated house, with good neighbours. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

21176 F.20.

TO LET, from 1st of March, No. 46 Avenue Dubail (French town), a very desirable modern, furnished, detached residence, seven rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, stable, garage, tennis ground, electric light, telephone; very cool in summer, on tram line. May be let also without furniture. Inspection from 12 to 5 p.m. Telephone Central 130.

21179 F.19.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21060

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

21043

TO LET, for immediate possession, a beautiful residence, six rooms, fully furnished. Stable, garage and tennis lawn, near French School. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

21137 F.18.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

37A and 37B, CANTON ROAD: Offices to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

21223 F.22.

TO LET offices, single or in suites, first floor, 6 Foochow Road; large rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors. Apply 51 Szechuen Road, ground floor.

21162

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a person who can speak Russian to take charge of a six-years boy. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

21193 F.18.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST DOG: Pekingese pug (female) amber and white, answering to the name of "Bobette," strayed on the 8th instant, corner 9 Avenue Joffre and Rue du Consulat. Reward will be paid to finder by A. W. Brun, 200 Bubbling Well Road.

21132

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED: A Chinese gentleman, with ten years' practical experience in book-keeping and accounts, now employed in a local bank, wants to find some work to do after his office hours at reasonable salary. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

21207 F.22.

CHINESE amah, well recommended, seeks position. Willing worker. Does not speak English. Telephone N. 2515.

AMERICAN stenographer (female) wishes position with reliable firm. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

21191 F.19.

CHINESE young man, with knowledge of typing, seeks situation. Please apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

21252 F.22.

YOUNG lady, with experience, desires either permanent or temporary position as steno-typist. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

21156 F.18.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, hand and treadle sewing-machines, parts, needles, oils, belts, etc. Our prices are the lowest. Repair orders promptly executed. Apply Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y-15a North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1640.

21246 F.23.

HALF-SIZE billiard table, convertible into a dining table, complete with two sets of balls, marker, cues, rest, spirit level. Made by Riley, London. New condition, accept Tls. 225. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

21238 F.18.

WHITE Cross electric vibrator for sale, for face massage and massage of the body at home. 200 volts, almost new, cost Tls. 40. Will sell Tls. 30, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

21219 F.18.

FINE Electric fan for sale, 200 volts, price Tls. 35, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

21219 F.18.

FOR SALE, one Humber two-seater car, electrically fitted, in good condition. Gasoline consumption 35-38 miles to the gallon. Selling at a sacrifice, Tls. 475. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

21224 F.19.

KULING Bungalow for sale. Modern, well-furnished, unexcelled location. Also consider renting. Address the owner—A. A. Bullock, Peking.

21217 F.21.

FOR SALE, first-class semi-grand piano, Schiedmeyer, Stuttgart, Wei Lei & Co., 2258/9 Boone Road, Tel. North 1293.

21192 F.18.

MOTOR CAR for sale, Hudson Super-six, seven-seater, recently overhauled and condition as new. For particulars, apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

21197 F.18.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 15 and 16

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 17, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/9½=Tls. 4.17
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $5.77
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 114=Tls. 87.72
@ 72.3=Mex. $121.33
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1860
Native Interest ..... Tls. .02

Bar Silver	48½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/9
London	Demand	4/9½
India	T.T.	316½
Paris	T.T.	617½
Paris	Demand	620½
New York	T.T.	113
New York	Demand	113½
Hongkong	T.T.	65½
Japan	T.T.	45½
Batavia	T.T.	275½
Singapore	T.T.	49½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/10
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/11½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/11½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/0
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/0½
Paris	4 m/s.	648½
New York	o/d Docy.	114½
New Yory	4 m/s. Docy.	118½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,275 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For February

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0½			£1
„ 1 @ 653		Francs	7.27
„ 0.75 @ 119½		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 43½		Yen	2.53
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	4.19
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50
„ 1 @ —		Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 17, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Almas (25 Shares) Tls. 7.75
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 160.00 April
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 March
Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 79.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 138.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.00 April
Shanghai Docks Tls. 133.00 cash
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1909 Tls. 81.50
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1912 Tls. 81.50
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1913 Tls. 81.50
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs. 1914 Tls. 81.50

Unofficial

S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 @ Tls. 97.00
F.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 70.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.90
Langkat Tls. 22.50 C. N. I.
Yangtsze Insurance $210.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $730.00
Tebongs Tls. 14.50

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Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 15.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
War Loans:	
3 percent	64.70
4 percent 1917	75.30
Liberty Loans:	
4 percent 1918	75.00
5 percent	91.35

LYONS SILK MARKET

At the last silk market in Lyons, according to Le Temps, the following prices were quoted:

		Francs
Cevennes extra	13/12 11/13	120
Canton fil. petit extra	13/15	85 (spot)
	11/13	86 (spot)
Japan fil. 1st order...	19/11	122/126
	28/32	106
	20/24	24/26
		125
Japan fil. N. T. C. 1st order	22/24	113/115

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 6.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
Previous quotations, London, Feb. 5:
Spot, 2s. 1½d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.
London, February 4:
Spot, 2s. 1½d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
London, February 3:
Spot, 2s. 1½d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1½d. paid.
Tendency of market, firm.
London, Feb. 1, (delayed):
Spot, 2s. 1s. paid.
April to June, 2s. 1¼d. paid.
Tendency of market, firm.

Messrs Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 13th instant:

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 0¼d.
Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 1d.
Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 10d., 1s. 10½d., market rather dull.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, February 4.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	27.30d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.41d.
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple	18.26d.
Plantation Rubber, April to June	2s. 1½d.
Deliveries, China Silk	215 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk	88 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk	202 bales

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 4.—Today's rates were:

Consols, 2½% for account	£59½
French Rentes 3% for account	Fcs. 64½
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 25.97½
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y. 82½
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-55	R. 53½
Bar Silver	48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3½%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	£3/3
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	3/3
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ment Bills at 60 days)	5/0½
Shells (ord.)	£7/2/6
Indos (Pref.)	£4/12/6
Indos (Def.)	£48/10/0

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, February 6.—The Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 21 percent.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 16.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot	18.00d.
March	15.30d.
May	12.70d.

WANT GERMANY TO STOP RED TIDE

View Expressed In Paris That Defeated Nation Must Soon Be Stabilised

FEAR HALT IN PEACE PLANS

Hope That A Buffer State Against Bolshevism Will Facilitate Allies' Aims

By Charles H. Grasty
(*New York Times*)

Paris, January 4.—Among the conservative elements here the trend of thought is running strongly toward some positive constructive policy in Germany. These views do not contain one iota of pro-Germanism. On the contrary, it is desired to adopt a policy of cold self-interest from the Allied standpoint.

The question is not one of mercy for Germany, but of how the situation may be best handled for the Allied and world interests. The crux of the matter is the question of Bolshevism. One of the foremost men in the American group who, for obvious reasons, cannot be named, said to me:

"Unless we take hold of the German situation in an intelligent, farseeing way we may be overwhelmed by the tide of Bolshevism sweeping westward from Russia, and we may wake up to find there is no basis left for a League of Nations."

This expression voices a concern widely felt among Americans and to some extent shared by the English and the French. The situation is rendered more difficult by the impression prevailing here that America is opposed to all action that may be construed as extending any sort of help to Germany.

Inquiry In Germany Delayed

Measures for an authoritative investigation of the internal conditions in Germany with a view to determine the nature and extent of relief measures required have been unfortunately delayed. An Inter-Allied commission has been named, but for one reason or another it has not yet gone to Germany.

The best information available indicates that food may be required here in February. According to the same advices the Ebert Government is approximately efficient and honest in its effort for stabilised republicanisation, and that, unless aided with food and otherwise, conditions will become favorable for Bolshevism. Unless a breakwater can be built in Germany against the Bolshevist tide it is feared here that it will sweep Western Europe.

With all of the barbarism of Germans in the war they have certain qualities that, in the view of the best observers here, should be used as one would compound chemicals. They have order, discipline, and thoroughness. Because we justly despise the Germans for their brutality and militarism is no reason why the Allies as victors in the war and masters of the fate of Europe, should not employ the German qualities to stabilise Central Europe. Moreover, a Germany controlled and restrained by the Allies, but kept standing up, is needed for restitution and reparation. While Germany must be made to realise her guilt, her people must have some hope for ultimate recovery to stimulate them to effort.

Seek Order In Mid-Europe

Anarchy in Germany, which will destroy all order in Central Europe and open wide gates to a westward flow of Russian Bolshevism will endanger the plans for peace, unless and until the reconstitution of the Central Empires can be taken up apart from the natural feelings of contempt and repugnance engendered by German war methods and treated on the basis of what will best conduce to Allied interests.

The solution which Americans discuss here and for which the sanction of Allied public opinion, especially American public opinion, is earnestly desired, is the separation of the two questions of punishing the German people for their complicity with the Kaiser and militarist gang in the crime of war and the re-establishing of order in the world. The latter is of immediate interest, and the former can be held in abeyance and punishment made of fit the crime as the Allies may decree. The Allies are now confronted by dangers which should be met strictly along the lines of self-interest. We would administer the bankrupt estate of Germany in accordance with her obligations to the Allies and the world exigencies and needs, and prompt measures based on exact information should be adopted for fitting Germany into the general scheme of reconstruction.

It is believed by some that President Wilson will soon make public his views on these questions, and there is reason to hope that the European Allies will support him in a program of action.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 4.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	d.	s.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	87	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	105	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	10	0
Antimony "Regulus" (sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)		13½	
Standard Tin (cash)	246	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	49	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	243	5	0

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18 15	19 20	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.31	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	17.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18 22	..	..	5 06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW.....dep.	..	..	18.30		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6 00		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	16 45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING.....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.35	*14.20	15.25	23.00
CHINKIANG....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1 00
TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.19	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	16.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.2:	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS...arr.	6.46	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jemfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.59	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kaskai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.59	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kaskai dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jemfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Wilson Hails League As World Guarantee Of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

other members of the commission will agree with me that there was an undertone of high respect and enthusiasm for the thing we were trying to do, which was heartening throughout every meeting because we felt that in a way this conference did entrust unto us the expression of one of its highest and most important purposes, to see to it that the concord of the world in the future with regard to the objects of justice should not be subject to doubt or uncertainty: that the co-operation of the great body of nations should be assured in the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations. The compulsion of that task was constantly upon us, and at no point was there shown the slightest desire to do anything but suggest the best to accomplish that great object. There is very great significance therefore, in the fact that the result was reached unanimously.

Fourteen Powers Represented

"Fourteen nations were represented, among them all of those Powers which for convenience we have called the Great Powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest of all meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be resisted, and which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist.

"Now as to the character of the document. While it has consumed some time to read this document, I think you will see at once that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as the structure which it suggests for a League of Nations—a body of delegates, and an Executive Council and a permanent secretariat.

Officials Alone Not Enough

"When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates, we were all aware of a feeling which is current throughout the world. Inasmuch as I am stating it in the presence of the official representatives of the various governments here present, including myself, I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot rest satisfied with merely official guidance.

"There has reached us through many channels the feeling that if the deliberating body of the League of Nations was merely to be a body of officials representing the various governments, the peoples of the world would not be sure that some of the mistakes which preoccupied officials had admittedly made, might not be repeated. It was impossible to conceive a method or an assembly so large and various as to be really representative of the great body of the peoples of the world, because, as I roughly reckon it, we represent as we sit at this table more than twelve hundred million people.

"You cannot have a representative assembly of 1,200 million people but if you leave it to each government to have, if it pleases, one or two or three representatives, though only with a single vote, it may vary its representation from time to time, not only, but it may originate the choice of its several representatives."

Unlimited Right Of Discussion

(Wireless here unintelligible)

"Therefore, we thought that this was a proper and a very prudent concession to the practically universal opinion of plain men everywhere that they wanted the door left open to a variety of representations instead of being confined to a single official body with which they could or might not find themselves in sympathy. And you will notice that this body has unlimited rights of discussion—I mean of discussion of anything that falls within the field of international relations—that it is especially agreed that war or international misunderstandings or anything that may lead to friction or trouble is everybody's business because it may affect the peace of the world. And in order to safeguard the popular power so far as we could of this representative body it provided, you will notice, that when a subject is submitted it is not to arbitration but to discussion by the Executive Council; it can, upon the initiative of either of the parties to the dispute, be drawn out of the Executive Council on the larger form of the general body of delegates because, through this instrument, we are depending primarily and chiefly upon one great force and this is the moral force of the public opinion of the world—the pleasing and clarifying and compelling influences of publicity—so that intrigues can no longer have their coverts, so that designs that are sinister can at any time be drawn into the open, so that those things that are destroyed by the light may be promptly destroyed by the overwhelming light of the universal expression of the condemnation of the world.

"Armed force is in the background in this program, but it is in the background; and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a constitution of peace, not as a league of war.

Document Is Simple

"The simplicity of the document seems to me to be one of its chief virtues because, speaking for myself, I was unable to see the variety of circumstances with which this League would have to deal. I was unable, therefore, to plan all the machinery that might be necessary to meet the differing and unexpected contingencies. Therefore I should say of this document that it is not a straight-jacket, but a vehicle of life. A living thing is born and we must see to it that clothes be put on it. It is not a vehicle of power, but a vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it and in accordance with the changing circumstances of the time.

"And yet, while it is elastic, while it is general in its terms, it is definite in one thing that we were called to make it definite. It is a definite guarantee of peace. It is a definite guarantee by the world against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things which have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilisation into ruin. Its purposes do not for a moment lie vague. Its purposes are declared and its powers are unmistakable. It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a League to secure the peace of the world. It is a League which can be used for co-operation in any international matter.

Amelioration For Labor

"That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor. There are many ameliorations of labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion. I anticipate that there will be a very great usefulness in the Bureau of Labor which it is contemplated shall be set up by the League. Men and women and children who work have been in the background through long ages and sometimes seemed to be forgotten while governments have had their watchful and suspicious eyes upon the maneuvers of one another, while the thoughts of statesmen has been about structural action and the larger transactions of commerce and of finance. Now, if I may believe the pictures which I see, there comes into the foreground the great body of the laboring people of the world, the men and women and children upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from day to day fall, whether we wish it to do so or not, people who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of lively hope. These will be drawn into the field of international consultation and help and will be among the wards of the combined governments of the world. That is, I take leave to say, a very great step in advance in the mere conception of that.

Publicity Is Compulsory

"Then, as you will notice, there is an imperative article concerning the publicity of all international agreements. Henceforth no member of the League can claim any agreement valid which it has not registered with the Secretary-General, in whose office, of course, it will be subject to the examination of anybody representing a member of the League. And the duty is laid upon the Secretary-General to publish every document of that sort at the earliest possible time. I suppose most persons who have not been conversant with the business of foreign affairs do not realise how many hundreds of these agreements are made in a single year and how difficult it might be to publish the more unimportant of them immediately. How uninteresting it would be for most of the world to publish them immediately, but even they must be published just as soon as it is possible for the Secretary-General to publish them.

No More Annexations

"Then there is a feature about this movement which, to my mind, is one of the greatest and most satisfactory advances that has been made. We are done with annexations of helpless peoples, meant in some instances by some Powers to be used merely for exploitation.

"We recognise in the most solemn manner that the helpless and undeveloped peoples of the world, being in that condition, put an obligation upon us to look after their interests primarily, before we use them for our interests, and that in all cases of this sort hereafter it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations who are assigned as the tutors and advisers and directors of these peoples shall look to their interests and their development before they look to the interests and desires of the mandatory nation itself. There has been no greater advance than this, gentlemen. If you look back upon the history of the world you will see how helpless peoples have too often been a prey to powers that had no conscience in the matter.

"It has been one of the many distressing revelations of recent years that the great Power which has just been, happily, defeated, put intolerable burdens and injustices upon the helpless people of some of the colonies which it annexed to itself, that its interest was rather their extermination than their development; that the desire was to possess their land for European purposes and not to enjoy their confidence in order that mankind might be lifted in these places to the next high level. Now the world, expressing its conscience in law, says there is an end of that, that our consciences shall be settled to this thing. States will be picked out which have already shown that they can exercise a conscience in this matter and under their tutelage the helpless peoples of the world will come into a new hope.

Document Is Belated

"So I think I can say of this document that it is at one and the same time a practical document and a human document. There is a pulse of sympathy in it. There is a compulsion throughout it. It is practical, and yet it is intended to purify, to rectify, to elevate.

"And I want to say that so far as my observation instructs me, this is in one sense a belated document. I believe that the conscience of the world has long been prepared to express itself in such a way. We are not just now discovering our sympathy for these people and our interest in them. We are simply expressing it, for it has long been felt, and in the administration of the affairs of more than one of the great states represented here—so far as I know, all of the great states that are represented here—that humane impulse has already expressed itself in their dealings with their colonies, whose peoples were yet at a low stage of civilisation. We have had many instances of colonies lifted into the sphere of complete self-government.

"This is not the discovery of a principle. It is the universal application of a principle. It is the agreement of the great nations which have tried to live by these standards in their separate administrations to unite in seeing that their common force and their common thought and intelligence are lent to this great and humane enterprise. I think it is an admission, therefore, for the most profound satisfaction that this humane decision should have been reached in a matter for which the world has long been waiting and, until a very recent period, thought that it was still too early to hope. Many terrible things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of a majority of right. People that were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family and desire to do so. The miasma of distrust of intrigue is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying we are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realise it before, but now we do realise it, and this is our covenant of Friendship."

HIGH SCHOOL OBSERVES THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Speeches And Music On Program At Seventh Day Baptist Mission Institution

The thirtieth anniversary of Grace High School, the boys' boarding school of the Seventh Day Baptist Mission, was celebrated on Sunday at Pont Ste. Catherine. The exercises in the afternoon included singing by the boys of the school, music by the band of one of the Industrial Schools and addresses in Chinese and English. In the evening there was a banquet for the old students, followed by a program of motion pictures.

Among the addresses in Chinese were a history of the school by Mr. Tong Tsing-ong, a speech of congratulation by H. E. Yang, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, and extemporaneous remarks by Mr. Tsang Ts-zien.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, was interpreted by the chairman, the Rev. J. W. Crofoot, principal of the school. Judge Lobingier referred to the fact that the year 1889, the year of the school's founding, was the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Chinese school with an American teacher. This school was opened in Macao in 1839 under the principalship of the Rev. Samuel Brown. Though that school was a very small one, having only half a dozen pupils, it was the beginning of two great streams of influences for China. Not only had that school been the forerunner of hundreds of others similar to it, which were doing great good for the country, the speaker said, but one of the first pupils of that school was Yung Wing, who was the first Chinese to graduate from an American college and became a leader in the movement for education abroad, a movement which has taken such impetus that over 1,200 Chinese students may now be numbered in the colleges of the United States.

Judge Lobingier suggested that the best way for pupils to show their appreciation of the efforts of their teachers is to take what they give and "pass it on" to their fellow countrymen.

At the conclusion of the address Judge Lobingier presented the school with portraits of former President Theodore Roosevelt and President Wilson as souvenirs of the occasion and reminders to the pupils of high ideals of service.

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PRESIDENT HSU VICTOR OVER MILITARY GROUP

Latest Controversy, Over Support Of Peace Delegates' Attitude, Is Defeat For Tuan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, February 9.—The long-drawn battle between the militarists and the liberals, in other words between the cohorts of General Tuan Chi-jui and the supporters of the President raged furiously all last week, the issue being at times doubtful. Had the militarists had their way, the Government would have admitted the wisdom of following the lead of Japan at the Paris Conference. In short, the diplomatic tussle between China and Japan would have ended in a victory for Japan. In this matter, as in many others, most others indeed, the militarists are the tools, charitably it is hoped the unconscious tools of Japan. It is too soon to say what the final issue is going to be, unless by final we mean the issue in several decades, but so far as last week is concerned the victory has undoubtedly fallen to the liberals, for yesterday a telegram was sent by the Government to the Chinese Delegation in Paris reminding it that it is in every sense a plenipotentiary body, with full power to hold back or disclose as it thinks fit any and every agreement between China and Japan and that in reaching a decision in this matter it must consult only the interests of China. This practically means that the delegation is to pay no attention either to the outcry that has been raised as the result of its announcement that it was willing to disclose secret documents, or to hints from any quarter as to the dire results that may follow disclosure.

Reports in well-informed circles state that it has needed the utmost firmness on the part of the President to get this view accepted by the Cabinet and that its final acceptance and realisation in the form of a definite instruction to the delegation is attributable entirely to the President's personal influence and authority. This report is in entire consonance with what is understood to have been the President's position ever since he assumed office. He has had to fight every inch of his way and has been so pre-occupied with the struggle against the militarists that many other things that should have claimed his attention have been perforce neglected. This has been frequent matter of complaint on the part of subordinate officers of the Government, who have not made allowance for the much bigger issues with which the President has had to deal.

It is expected that the next battle will be fought on the question of the National Defense Bureau. This Bureau was originally the War Participation Bureau and when the armistice was signed and therefore there remained no reason for the Bureau's continued existence, it was converted into the National Defense Bureau. It is now the rallying point of the militarists for it is not under the control of the Cabinet but under the personal control of its Director in-Chief, General Tuan, and it is expected that it will claim from the Japanese the balance of $17,000,000 out of the $20,000,000 that was to be lent under the agreement in September 24, 1918, and with seventeen million dollars to play with the Bureau will be able to continue its present recruiting for the militarists' private army and thus set at naught the disbandment measures that the Government is taking. The President, it is known, is strongly opposed to the continued existence of this Bureau and it is expected that the next tussle between the militarists and the liberal will be round this institution.

COUNTERFEIT ROUBLE NOTES IN MILLIONS

Greek Arrested Is Found To Have Wholesale Business In Forged Notes

Tokio, February 13.—The Kokumin reports the arrest of a Greek living at Fujimi-cho, Kojimachiku, on a charge of having counterfeited Russian paper currency and uttered it. The man came to Japan a year or two ago and had been ostensibly engaged in the manufacture of surveying instruments. His movement aroused the suspicion of the police and he was arrested, together with two Japanese who have been associated with him. The examination that followed disclosed the fact that the Greek has been secretly engaged in the counterfeiting of Russian rouble currency and forged notes to the amount of Y.1,509,000 when converted into Japanese currency were found in his possession. The judicial authorities are engaged in the examination of the Greek and his accomplices and the affair bids fair to make further developments.



Argentine Refuses To Send Greetings To German Republic

Resolution To Congratulate Constituent Assembly Defeated By Eight Votes

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Buenos Aires says that the Chamber has rejected, by a large majority against eight votes, the scheme of the Socialist deputy Bunge aiming at sending a message to the German Constituent Assembly greeting the German Republic.

Deputy de Maria, after eulogising the Entente, continued: "We will greet Germany when, having repented, she will become a true democracy."

Deputy Araya declared: "The hour of justice has arrived. We must not greet Germany, who scoffed at the right. We must not side with robbers."

FRANCE WILL RESTORE NORMAL PHONE SERVICE

To Re-establish Pre-War Communication As Help To Industrial Restoration

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). In order to assist the restoration of economic conditions, the Government has decided to re-establish normal telephonic communications as they existed before the war throughout the country within the 1914 frontiers, except for two narrow belts of country along the frontiers of Switzerland and Spain.

BRITAIN WILL DEVELOP RESOURCES OF EMPIRE

Committee To Investigate Measures For Co-operative Creation Of New Sources Of Wealth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Wilson Fox moved an amendment to the address advocating an inquiry into the prospects of increasing the revenue by stimulating productive enterprise throughout the Empire. He mentioned as an instance the bold investment made by Mr. Winston Churchill on behalf of the British Government in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which is yielding eight percent.

Mr. Bigland, who seconded the amendment, emphasised the enormous undeveloped resources of the Empire, instancing the whale fisheries in the Antarctic. He pointed out that the Empire possessed the main portion of the world's food fish which, if developed by a national fishing fleet, would produce 10,000,000 tons of fish every year and provide millions of pounds of profit for the Exchequer.

Mr. Amery on behalf of the Government, said that Mr. Bonar Law authorised him to say that the Government promised careful and sympathetic consideration to the amendment and the request for a select committee of inquiry. He suggested that we had come near the limit of ordinary methods of getting revenue and might inquire whether a system of partnership with industry would be advantageous in the creation of new sources of wealth.

We had reached a stage in the development of the Empire when we must consider possible opportunities for the state creating wealth quickly. There was a great field for the state in avenues where individual enterprise might not be tempted to venture. On the other hand protectorates must not be exploited for revenue purposes to the disregard of the natives for whom we were trustees.

Mr. Amery expressed the opinion that imperial preference now stood above party strife as all are agreed that our fellow countrymen of the Empire are on a different plane to the foreigner. He concluded by emphasising the boundless resources of the Empire and said it was only a question of bringing the people of this country in fruitful contact with these boundless potentialities of wealth.

The amendment was withdrawn.

BRISTLES



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LOWELL DISCUSSES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Harvard's President Declares Only Nations To Found It Are Those That Won War

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, speaking before the Society of Arts and Sciences at the Hotel Biltmore Sunday night, urged the formation of a League of Nations in order that justice might be attained in the world, his remarks forming part of a debate that aroused much interest and further discussion yesterday.

"There are one or two difficulties which confront us when we consider the formation of a League of Nations," he said. "People ask, 'Of what nations shall such a league consist?' The organisation which I belonged to for three and a half years has taken great pains not to answer that question, believing that the answer would depend largely upon the issue of this war—and I believe that the war has settled that issue.

"A perfect League of Nations, in a perfect world, would undoubtedly be one where all mankind was organised into free nations and all were bound together in a great league of humanity. But one does not begin with perfection. One begins with the existing things, and it is surely obvious today that the only nations that can initiate a League of Nations are the nations that have won this war. They may let in others whenever they prove themselves trustworthy, and we hope that many nations will prove themselves trustworthy, but it is not necessary to go too far at once.

"Now I want to take up two or three objections very commonly suggested to a league of nations. One is that 'Washington never did so in his day.' Now, what did George Washington do in his day? He tried to prevent war. For, mind you, before the adoption of the Constitution, we were very close to war between many of the States, and doubtless war would have come. He tried to prevent war by welding those States together in such a way that they would not fight with one another. That was as far as it was wise for him to go.

"We were drawn into a war which began between Russia and Germany. We are nearer nowadays, and there is scarcely any part of the world so remote as the two ends of those thirteen colonies were. Let me say this: Washington was a great man, because he looked the facts of his day in the face, and we are only worthy to beg his descendants if we look the facts of our day in the face.

"The second objection which is raised is this: It will interfere with our severignty. It has nothing whatever to do with our sovereignty. People say Congress has not the power to declare war or refuse to declare war. Congress' power to declare war or not to is not in any way affected. We simply agree that in certain conditions we will declare war, but Congress is not bound to do it. It does not interfere with Congress in the least. It does morally bind Congress to declare war, yes, certainly, every treaty morally binds the country to do something.

"More treaties, each of them binding the country to do or not to do certain things, have been made in the last fifty years than in all the history of the world before. Why? Because countries have found it was worth while to bind themselves if others were so bound also.

"Now, there is a third objection that I want to take up which is always brought forward. How about the big and little nations? Is it seriously supposed that any one is going to allow nations in a league of nations—to allow nations like Guatemala, for instance—to have the same votes as the United States? It is easy enough, in a consideration like that, to say it is absurd and throw it down. But no sensible person would believe that was to be done for one moment.

"We are told again that our men will have to go and fight in every broil in Europe. But, surely, the object of the League of Nations is to prevent broils in Europe. If the league will not prevent them then it is a failure. But does any one doubt that a league made of the great nations of the earth can stop any broils in Europe? The object of such a league is to prevent war. Of course, if the league will not prevent war then it is a failure. But it will.

"A man cannot be an orderly citizen in a disorderly community, and the trouble with us in the present day is that certain nations are trying to be orderly and decent in a disorderly condition of the world. The nations of the world are in just the same situation that you would have been in in a frontier town of the olden days, when it was necessary for you to carry a pistol. There is only one way to stop it, and that is to make the world an orderly one.

"And I want to ask you, are the resources of civilisation exhausted? Is this sort of thing bound to repeat itself every little while? Are the most civilised races in the world going to try to exterminate each other with ever-increasing ferocity and ever-increasing ingenuity of weapons? Is the manhood of the next century to be devoted to seeing how much more wicked we can be?

"Are we to develop the one horror that did not take place in this war, but was talked of, and that is dropping poison bombs from airplanes on undefended citizens? Or, is it possible, is it inconceivable, is it folly, to say that the world can be brought to a state of peace and orderliness in which scraps between the nations occur no more than scraps among the inhabitants of the town of New York? Is that part of dreams, of fancy? And if that can take place, shall we stand by and say, 'Civilise if you can, but don't trouble us?'"

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, who spoke in opposition to the League of Nations, said that if any attempt was made to create a League of Nations with legislative and executive powers, the issue of sovereignty would have to be decided upon, and "if it is not decided to the general satisfaction, it will one day be decided by war."

Dr. Giddings declared that the strong powers would not merge their sovereignities, and, if they did not, the grave danger was that every crisis in international affairs would provoke a struggle for domination.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru	..	..	..	..	F11.30	11.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Tenyo M.	..	..	15.00	..	..	14.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Tenyo M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	20.00	17.00	..	..	..	19.30
Hankow	Suiwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Hongkong	do	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	..	8.30	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via Moji	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tomorrow.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, February 20.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, February 22.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, February 24.							
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parceal post and money orders 10:30 a.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 17	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Feb. 17	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	— Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 17	— Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 17	— Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb. 17	— Hankow	Ningshin	Chi.
Feb. 17	— Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	— Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.
Feb. 17	— Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 17	— Japan	Tojun Maru	Jap.
Feb. 17	— Japan	Jogusan Maru	Jap.
Feb. 17	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

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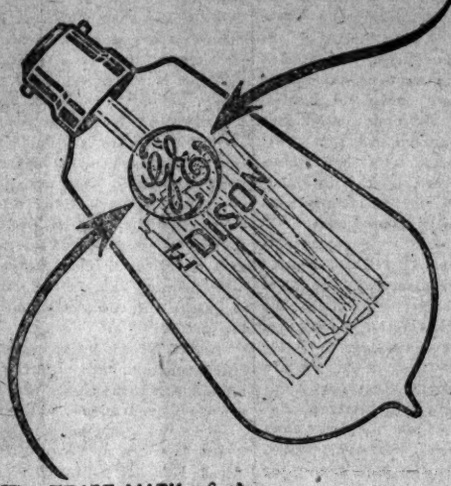
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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bank..k	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha,
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS. Manager for China.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Ovt. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	— Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 31	— Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	— Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	—	S. von Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 22	— Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	— Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	—	Kiangping	Chi.	
Jan. 25	— Jaapn	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 26	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	—	Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 27	—	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 28	— Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 28	—	C. of St. Helens	Am.	
Jan. 29	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 30	—	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 31	— Hongkong	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	— Swatow	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	— Wenchow	Chuentiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	— Cruise	Tungwah	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 7	— Hankow	Yungling Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 8	—	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 9	— Japan	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	— Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 13	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Feb. 14	—	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 14	— Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	— Hongkong	Mikawa Maru	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 14	— Japan	Wingsang	Jap.	
Feb. 14	— Japan	Kwazan Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 15	— Japan	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	— Japan	Nore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	— Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 15	— Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	— Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	— Japan	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	T.W.C.
Feb. 15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedmen	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	— Tsingtao	Isshin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb. 15	—	Banyei Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb. 15	— Chinwangtao	Hydra II.	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 15	—	Taishin Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 15	— Tsingtao	Nagaragawa M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Feb. 16	— Hongkong	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co
Feb. 16	— Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 16	—	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Feb. 16	— Hankow	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 16	—	Aulan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 16	— Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 122½ B.
Union of Canton ...	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$162 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$160
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	142/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$162 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 133 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 89
Hongkong Wharf ...	$120 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125
Oriental	Tls. 59 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 160
Kungyik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$106 B.
Green Island	$9 B.
Langkats	Tls. 22½ C.N.I
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.00 B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7.65 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.85 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.80
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 14½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 69 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 160 B.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..Feb. 18
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle Feb. 19

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	18	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb.	23	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	1	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr.	1	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb.	18	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	19	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	23	— Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	25	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	26	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	1	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	5	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———		— Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	18	— Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	19	— Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	— London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	26	— Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	— Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	— London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	17	— London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	—	— London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	— Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	18	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	1.00 Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	— Hongkong & Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	19	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Feb.	19	— F'chow K'lung & T'kao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	20	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	23	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	25	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	18	— Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping		K.M.A.
Feb.	18	100 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb.	19	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	21	2.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	18	noon Wuhu	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	noon Wuhu	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	16	11.30* Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Chi.	B. & S.
Feb.	16	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	16	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb.	16	11.30* Wuhu	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	16	— Settle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	17	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	17	— London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	— Chinwangtao	Hero	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Br.	J. M. & Co,
Feb.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	17	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru,** Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf o **Tuesday, February 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, February 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, February 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachi Maru,** Captain S. Honjio, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, February 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo,** tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, February 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru,** Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, February 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo,** tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, February 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, February 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, February 22,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, February 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 25,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 26,** at about 12 'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. For Freight or Passaeg apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah,** Captain John Gine will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 18,** at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 19,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, February 19.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 20,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 23,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Aegnts French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. **Hsinming,** Captain H. Mackenion, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for **TIENTSIN.**—The Kaifan Mining Administration Str. **Kiangping** will despatch on **Tuesday, February 18.** For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Te' Central 1116.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 19,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Tekami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, February 24.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 an 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Tenyo Maru,** 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on **Tuesday, February 18.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5:00 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru,** Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Feb.** at —— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.**

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru,** Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Sunday, March 2.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

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The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. —
S.S. Venezuela	April —	Ecuador	April 5

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S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb. 21
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Mar. 1 Mar. 2
This steamer will call at Marseilles
*ALPS MARU ....(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, March
ANDES MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, April
FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. — arr. leave.
AFRICA MARU ..(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 1 Mar. 2
FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ..(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga, Mar. 4 Mar. 5
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU..(3,000 tons) Capt. J. Fukami, Feb. 22 Feb. 24
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU. (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Feb. 18 Feb. 19
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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Empress of Japan	Mar. 15	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Japan	Apr. 29
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Japan	May 10	Monteagle	May 31
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Russia	June 6

†Monteagle calls at Moji
•Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 18
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

•S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	27th

•S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

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	Tons		
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 19
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	March 3

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 18
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iteuno,	Feb. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 5

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 19
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 26
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Kawai,	March 1

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 15

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	March 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

KAMAKURA MARU	13,500	Capt. K. Nishijima,	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Niohimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 23

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. S.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. S.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1020
1925	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
1921	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	710
1940	630		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2345	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	.	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. S.					B. S.	
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	603	1547
1133	131	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	419	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	2137	928
1801	702	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1746	640
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
806	815	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1726	1612
1089	1051	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1452	1542
1300	1318	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1138	1311
1315	1335	—	420	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1558	1637	—	—	dep. Linchieng dep.	—	846	1033
1818	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
650	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	039	1442
1206	2345	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	000	1425
1657	412	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1843	600	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	733

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 5.
720		:	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	:	1628
1430		:	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	:	910

Yenchowfu-Tsaningchow Branch Line						Linchieng-Taochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2008	530	1110	1800	d. Linchieng a.	810	1418	2100
1052	1458	2232	a. Tsaningchow d.	528	1116	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	708	1308	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 2 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Business and Official
- - - - Notices - - - -

Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2¾" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

NOTICE TO AMERICANS

American citizens are warned that for the time being they will be unable to purchase tickets on the railways or water routes for travel in the interior of China unless supplied with a Certificate of Identity which may be obtained gratis from the Consulate-General.

All requests for such certificates must be accompanied by two photographs passport size.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

FOR SALE

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE

Price per Copy: Mex. $25
Only a few copies left

CHOW TZU KONG BOOK STORE
111 Szechuen Road
21249

NOTICE

Property of H. Diederichsen & Co. AT HANKOW

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 8th February, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for Messrs. H. Diederichsen and Co. whose property at Hankow is now offered for sale.

Such property consists:—

1. Of an Export Installation, Machinery and Buildings on land measuring about 2,000 Hankow Fong, adjoining the late German Concession at Hankow.

2. Of Hong Building and Godowns on land measuring about 340 Hankow Fong, in the late German Concession at Hankow.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said properties or any of them, which said Tenders must be sent in on or before February 25th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for H. Diederichsen & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th March, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1919.
21248

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The undersigned have moved to their new premises, located on the 1st floor of the Edward Ezra Building, No. 3 Ezra Road.

JAVA SEA & FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
21235

STRAW HATS

can be instantly changed to any colour by brushing with

COLORITE

which gives a beautiful glossy finish.
12 different colours 60 cts. a bottle

PALM BEACH Straw-Hat-Cleaner

cleans and whitens:
makes the hat look like new
30 cents a box

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists: opposite the Garden Bridge.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE]
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE

ANOTHER 50 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN
72% TUNGSTEN

Had arrived here
PRICE ABOUT TLS. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)
Apply to
Mr. Y. P. TSENG,
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD.
21115

Shipping Items

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday and is due at Woosung at daylight and the tender with inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9.30. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Nganking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Singan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru, will be despatched for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports tomorrow at 6 a.m. and the tender conveying passengers and mails on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. today.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on February 11, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-25
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	16-18
Sanli	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-25
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	,,	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	,,	35-40
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-25
Bananas	,,	6-7
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	16-18
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.50
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	,,	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.20
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.



Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Sequoya	Jan.	2
Ecuador	Feb.	3
Siberia Maru	Feb.	3
China	Feb.	10
Tecumseh	Feb.	12
For Seattle		
Katori Maru	Feb.	1
For Tacoma		
Javary	Jan.	16
Justin	Jan.	23
Grayson	Feb	15
For Vancouver		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	13
Empress of Japan	Jan.	18
Melville Dollar	Feb.	7
For London, etc.		
Pembrokeshire	Jan.	29
Kalomo	Jan.	31
Benarty	Feb.	3
Borneo Maru	Feb.	3
Glenavy	Feb.	16
Mishima Maru	Feb.	17
For Liverpool		
Tamba Maru	Jan.	20
For Marseilles:		
Sphinx	Jan.	25
Porthos	Feb.	1
For Naples, etc.,		
Roma	Feb.	2
For Odessa		
Shilka	Jan.	18
For Europe		
Tofuku Maru	Jan.	21
Tajima Maru	Feb.	7
For Bombay		
Dunera	Feb.	10

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

Friday, February 21st, at 9.15 p.m.
Last Piano Recital
by the
Famous Italian Pianist
MARIO PACI

Booking at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Prices: $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00
Direction: A. STROK

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Friday, February 21, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Amusements

SHOWING
a the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Commencing February 18th
"BIG TIMBER"
BY GARDNER HUNTING
From the story by Bertrand Sinclai
A Paramount Picture
with
KATHLYN WILLIAMS
and
WALLACE REID

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday and Wednesday
18th and 19th February
THE SERIAL-SUPREME
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes
8 Parts

APOLLLO THEATRE
Tuesday, February 18th and 19th

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
Final Episode "Following Old Glory"
Come and see the closing scenes in this great serial
American War News —"Cliff Dwellers in Mexico"
"THE OPIUM FIRE AT POOTUNG"
Fancy—Thirty million dollars gone in smoke.
Our photographer has secured fine pictures.
"BRAINSTORM"
A GREAT SUNSHINE FOX FILM.
Two reels of laughs enough to turn your brain.
It's a long, long lingering laugh all through.

Thursday next
BERTHA KALICH
IN — The Sarah Bernhardt of the screen — IN
"AMBITION"
A worthy successor to our long list of Fox Films.

At the Victoria Theatre
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
February 18th, 19th and 20th
The Second Episode
OF THE SENSATIONAL FILM
"ULTUS" THE MAN FROM THE DEAD ENTITLED
"THE GREY LADY"
Showing on Friday, February 21st
"THE HAPPINESS OF THREE WOMEN"
A FASCINATING SOCIETY DRAMA
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 9)

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,
A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21201

AMERICA

We are pleased to offer our services to

BUY
American provisions, merchandise, dry goods, machinery and supplies of all kinds.

SELL
native produce, oils, raw materials and manufactured goods.

CABLE
requests for quotations, samples, etc., have prompt attention.

CREDIT REPORT
filed with
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Shanghai.

Overseas Sales Corporation
50 Union Square, New York City.
Cable Address: Schaumaned, New York.

21056

The Laou-Kung-Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

THE Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday, 25th February, 1919, at 4 p.m., at the office of the Undersigned, 22 Kiangse Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 25th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

21140

The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 28th February, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd February to 28th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 14th February, 1919.

21182

PENSION PRIVÉE

92-97
Range Road
Telephone North 1173
High-class Boarding-House and Restaurant
All modern comforts; moderate terms.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1, Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Thursday, the 20th February, 1919, at 4:30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1918, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th February to the 20th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
E. A. SLEE.
Secretary.

Shanghai, 14th February, 1919.

21199

NOTICE

Property of Carl Breiding and Sohn
No. 17 Chengtu Road

Formerly represented by FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 30th January, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed RECEIVER for the above mentioned Property, which is now offered for sale.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said property as a going concern, which must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for the Property of
CARL BREIDING & SOHN,
No. 17 Chengtu Road.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.

21202

NOTICE

CHIROPRACTIC (Ki-Ro-praktik) is a scientific method of removing the cause of disease (acute or chronic) without the aid of drugs, surgery or appliances. The science of chiropractic is based upon a correct knowledge of the brain, spine, spinal cord and nerves emanating therefrom. If you are sick and have tried everything, have not received benefit, try spinal adjustment and get well.

P. S. KAWAGUCHI, D.C.
CLAIR KAWAGUCHI, D.C.
Licensed Chiropractors

Graduates of Palmer School of Chiropractic (Chiropractic Fountain Head) U.S.A. 51 Main St., Anglo-Japanese Building, Suite No. 3, Yokohama.

Will open a branch office at Shanghai the end of February or the beginning of March.

21188

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music,
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Municipal Notification

No. 2574

REPATRIATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS

WHEREAS since the declaration of war by the Republic of China on the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Subjects of the said former Empires (hereinafter called "Enemy Subjects") have been suffered to remain within the confines of the said Republic, under permits issued, within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by the Municipal Council. **And Whereas** by Mandate issued on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1919, bearing the seal of the President of the said Republic the repatriation of Enemy Subjects is duly ordered. **And Whereas** by Proclamation issued on the eleventh day of February, 1919, bearing the seal of the Commissioner of Defence for Sungkiang and Shanghai certain regulations are prescribed for giving effect to the said Mandate. **And Whereas** the said Proclamation has been countersigned by the Senior Consul and by him transmitted to the Municipal Council with the request that the same be posted with the said Settlement. **And Whereas** the said request and a translation of the Proclamation are set forth at length in the Municipal Gazette published on the thirteenth day of February, 1919. **And Whereas** the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects referred to in the said Proclamation has been established at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road within the limits of the said Settlement with the assent of the Municipal Council as a measure of co-operation with the Chinese Government and for general convenience. **And Whereas** the said Proclamation has been countersigned and sealed by the Municipal Council and duly posted and for the peace and good order of the said Settlement certain instructions giving effect thereto have been duly communicated to Enemy Subjects resident within the limits of the said Settlement.

Now therefore be it known and let all such Enemy Subjects take note that the said instructions must be strictly obeyed. **Be it also known** and let all such Enemy Subjects who may fail for any reason to receive a copy of the said instructions or who may desire to make any enquiries in regard thereto or to claim exemption from repatriation under the provisions contained in the said Proclamation take note that they must make application forthwith at the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects above referred to. **Be it further known** and let all such Enemy Subjects take note and observe that failure to comply with the said instructions and with such further instructions and regulations as may be issued hereafter from time to time to give effect to the said Proclamation will render the delinquents liable to prosecution.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

21184

LAND WANTED

Wanted to buy, not less than thirty mow in a single block, within five minutes walk of the Bubbling Well tram terminus, either inside or outside Settlement limits. Replies to be addressed to Box No. 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

21125

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

LEARN TO PLAY THE

SNARE DRUM
BASS DRUM
ORCHESTRA-BELLS
MARIMBOPHONE
Lessons by
MR. A. B. CODY
Phone C. 1915. 47 Boone Road.

21159

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

In connection with the first drawing of the above Loan, holders of drawn bonds are requested to note that Coupon No. 8 maturing on the 12th April, 1919, will be available for payment to the extent of two-thirds of its value any time on or after the 17th February, 1919. The remaining third of the value will be held to represent the unexpired period from date of redemption to date of maturity and no claim for interest will be admitted in respect thereto.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Peking, 11th February, 1919.

21216

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 27th January last will begin on the 17th February, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks, and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely 01, 04, 14, 18, 22, 24, 37, 48, 56, 66, 69, 72, 78, 81, 98, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Peking, 11th February, 1919.

Municipal Notification

No. 2510

7% LOAN 1918

UNDER the authority of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27, 1918, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1918.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on December 31, 1928.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918.

21155

Municipal Notification

No. 2576.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS

THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—

The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

21186

Municipal Notification

No. 2575.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1919:—

Messrs. C. M. Bain
W. H. Barham
J. H. Dollar
A. Howard
T. Ibukiyama
W. P. Lambe
H. A. J. Macray
R. S. F. McBain
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
A. Brooke Smith
Ed. White

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1919.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

21186

Municipal Notification

No. 2571

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS

(Amendment of Permit Conditions)

NOTICE is hereby given that Conditions 2 and 3 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466, have been amended to read as follows:—

2.—Commencing on Thursday, February 13, 1919, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person daily, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police.

3.—On and after Thursday, February 13, the holder will not be permitted to change his or her address.

On and after Thursday, February 13, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are, therefore, required to report to the Police daily, instead of twice weekly as at present, and this Condition and the other Conditions of the Permit must be strictly observed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 12, 1919.

21155

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21138

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CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE A CHANGHAI

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE

No. 1

Modifications à l'article II du Règlement d'organisation Municipale.

15 Février 1919

Nous, Auguste WILDEN, Consul de France, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,

Vu l'Article III du Règlement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai, en date du 14 Avril 1868, modifié par les Ordonnances Consulaires du 28 Décembre 1907 et du 24 Décembre 1909,

Vu la dépêche de la Légation de France à Pékin, N° 20 en date du 3 Février 1919,

Vu les instructions du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères y contenues.

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:—

L'Article II du Règlement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai est modifié ainsi qu'il suit:—

"Ne sont pas électeurs:

".....

"4°) Les sujets des pays ennemis ayant pris part à la guerre de 1914-1918 contre la France et ses Alliés."

Fait à Changhai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire le 15 Février 1919.

Le Consul de France
Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai,
Signé: A. WILDEN.

Pour copie certifiée conforme
Changhai, le 15 Février 1919,
Le Vice-Consul, Chancelier,
Signé: F. ROY.

21214

THE SHANGHAI EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

21231

THE SHANGHAI LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of the Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

21231

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18867

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE A CHANGHAI

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE

No. 2

Elections Municipales
15 Février 1919

Nous, Auguste WILDEN, Consul de France, Gérant le Consulat Général de France à Changhai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Vu l'article III du Règlement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai, en date du 14 Avril 1868, modifié par les Ordonnances Consulaires du 28 Décembre 1907, du 24 Décembre 1909 et du 15 Février 1919.

Vu l'article VIII du dit Règlement modifié par Ordonnance Consulaire du 1° Janvier 1915.

Vu l'Ordonnance Consulaire du 6 Janvier 1915 instituant une Commission Municipale provisoire,

Vu la dépêche de la Légation de France à Pékin, No. 20, en date du 3 Février 1919,

Vu les instructions du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères y contenues.

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:

Article I

Des élections pour la nomination d'un nouveau Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai auront lieu le Mardi, 4 Mars 1919.

Le scrutin sera ouvert de dix heures du matin à quatre heures de l'après-midi.

Article II

La liste électorale dressée conformément aux dispositions des Ordonnances Consulaires des 28 Décembre 1907, 24 Décembre 1909 et 15 Février 1919 sera affichée aux lieux ordinaires tant en la Chancellerie du Consulat Général de France que dans les bureaux du Conseil d'Administration Municipale du 16 Février 1919 au 4 Mars 1919.

Article III

Toutes réclamations ou contestations pouvant se produire au sujet des inscriptions d'électeurs seront jugées sommairement, sans frais et sans recours, par le Consul Général jusqu'au 3 Mars 1919, à Midi, heure à laquelle ladite liste électorale sera irrévocablement close et arrêtée.

Article IV

Les règles concernant le vote et l'éligibilité telles qu'elles ont été fixées par le Règlement du 14 Avril 1868, modifié par les Ordonnances Consulaires du 27 Décembre 1901, du 28 Décembre 1907, du 24 Décembre 1909 et du 15 Février 1919 devront être appliquées.

Article V

Les fraudes et manoeuvres frauduleuses en matière électorale seront jugées et poursuivies conformément aux dispositions de l'article 75 de la Loi du 28 Mai 1836.

Fait à Changhai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire,
le quinze Février 1919.
Le Consul de France,
Chargé du Consulat Général de France
à Changhai,
Signé: A. WILDEN.

Pour copie certifiée conforme.
Shanghai, le 15 Février 1919.
Le Vice-Consul, Chancelier,
Signé: Fernand Roy.

21214

Bank of Communications

Notice is hereby given that all notes issued by the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, which are stamped "SHANGHAI" are redeemable at face value in Mexican Dollars from the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications.

And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all the foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 12th February, 1919.

21168

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